

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERECopyright 1922 by
The Christian Science Publishing SocietySixteen
PagesBILL TO REOPEN
ELEVATED INQUIRY
TO BE INTRODUCEDMayor Announces Action Will
Be Taken Monday — He
Seeks Names of All Dealing
in Elevated Shares in 1918

In connection with his campaign for restoration of a 6-cent street car fare for Boston, Mayor Curley today said that Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston would present to the Legislature on Monday a bill providing for the re-opening of the entire Elevated question.

Mayor Curley also said he was considering writing a letter to Speaker B. Loring Young asking for his cooperation in helping to bring about remedial Elevated legislation. The Mayor said he felt he could count on help from the Speaker, as "he is a broad-minded and intelligent man."

The Mayor also made public a letter he had written to Frank W. Buelch, president, and George A. Kich, secretary of the Boston Stock Exchange, asking for the names of all those who dealt in Elevated railway stock for a period of one year before and six months after the enactment of the Boston Elevated Bill in 1918.

Mr. Curley declared he felt satisfied with the course events were taking. "I'll never stop until this fight for a five-cent fare for the people of Boston is won," he said. Preliminary plans for the financial investigation of the Elevated, projected by the Mayor and presented to by the state trustees, are being made today.

Letter to Stock Exchange
In his letter to the officers of the Boston Stock Exchange, the Mayor said:

"In behalf of the people of the City of Boston, I am undertaking to investigate the methods and means adopted by the promoters of the Boston Elevated Railway Act of 1918.

"It appeared in a legislative investigation last year that some of the members of the Legislature which passed the bill speculated in the stock of that railway, and that their votes were, or may have been, affected by the prospective profits of such speculation.

"I have been currently stated that others than those whose names were revealed in the legislative investigation were involved in the matter, but that similar means were taken by the promoters to influence the members of the Legislature and the members of the public. It is of great importance to the people of the city that the names of those who dealt in the stock of that railway, and that their votes were, or may have been, affected by the prospective profits of such speculation, be ascertained.

"To this end, I request you to furnish me, at my expense, with a statement of the transactions in shares of the Boston Elevated Street Railway or West End Street Railway for a period of one year before, and six months after the date of the enactment of the bill. I desire in connection with each transaction to know the names of the brokers both for purchasers and sellers.

"It would oblige me greatly, in the discharge of my public duties if I might have this information promptly.

Mayor Curley, in his effort to restore a 6-cent street car fare to Boston in accordance with his campaign pledge, is trying to organize the fa-

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Mrs. Thomas G. Winter
President of the General Federation of Women's ClubsSplendor of Arms Conference
But an Adjunct to Its SincerityMrs. T. G. Winter Tells of Earnestness of Purpose of
Washington Delegates and of Women's Interest

"Women have clasped public affairs as a little child does a new rag doll, and are busy examining its stuffing," said Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, one of the four women on the advisory committee to the American Delegation at the disarmament conference. "Women accept nothing without a close investigation that often abuses the men who have come to accept affairs as a matter of course. It will be a clever politician who puts over something on women these days."

Thoroughly a woman's woman, Mrs. Winter, national president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, her way of looking at things is the quintessence of the celebrated "female viewpoint." A clear thinker and quick in her conclusions, she expresses herself with none of the cautious reserve of men long versed in political affairs.

"At Washington we were amazed continually at the keen interest women showed in the trend of the conference," Mrs. Winter continued. "Part of our duty was to keep in touch with public opinion, and in the time we served, we read nearly 14,000,000 opinions expressed through letters and resolutions. Every day we received letters from humble little housewives isolated on farms far from the city, who were interested in

some phase of the conference. I am sure there isn't a little sewing club in the country that didn't devote at least one meeting to a discussion of what was happening in Washington.

Mrs. Winter is tremendously interested in political education for women. "In small towns," she said, "I find young girls organizing political science clubs and discussing problems with the enthusiasm people believe they reserve only for such things as clothes. Women who have never before had any interest outside their own little homes are broadening and studying with great earnestness. Over their back fences and across the courts of their little apartments they are discussing things they never knew existed before. Everything should be done to help them in their interest. Colleges and schools should encourage free afternoon courses for housekeepers."

The impressions Mrs. Winter has brought back from the conference are vivid and graphic. With colorful words and sharp, deft touches she creates anew the scenes she witnessed. "Washington was like a setting for an extravagant theatrical production. The gigantic beauty and minute detail of the preparations the city had made for its distinguished guests was overwhelming. Everything was done for their comfort and enjoyment, and the very newboys on the corners seemed bent on cooperating.

"No mere American can imagine the splendor of the uniforms of foreign dignitaries. When their proud chests were not broad enough to bear all the decorations and medals, and gold braid, they wore them, richly incrustated, on their trouser legs! Rows upon rows of glittering medals, some of them as big as girdle cakes, swung on their coat fronts. White broadcloth trousers, a little too long and a trifle too baggy, perhaps, a scarlet coat, and a cap of solid gold braid, the costume of a delegate from South America, who had the most sharply pointed mustache I have ever seen. A robe of silk heavier than any to which the kimonos of women ever aspire, a turban of rich colors, and shoes the toes of which glistened with jewels, were worn by a delegate from Turkey when he went to the great ball. Why, the male, when he wishes to dress himself with elegance, far outshines the feeble achievements of the female of the species!" said Mrs. Winter with her good-humored smile.

"But all the dignity and beauty and splendor of the conference were mere adjuncts to the sincerity and earnestness of purpose displayed," she added seriously. "It was the greatest conference the world has ever known. War discussed in terms of beneficent peace! Its accomplishments were nothing short of miraculous. Someone said that any one of them would have justified the assembling. The list is impressive: stabilizing of the far East conditions; the open door; the pledges given of decent and just methods of international dealings; the scrapping of 68 great battleships, the 10-year naval holiday, the holding of submarines down to legitimate usage, the outlawing of poison gas, the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty with its covert threat against the United States—all these are among the important features."

Mrs. Winter has an abiding faith in the future and a vital belief in women's part in it.

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PUBLIC DEMANDS
ENFORCEMENT LAW
IN MASSACHUSETTSCrowded Auditorium Unmistakably
Records Sentiment of
State When Committee Hears
Anti-Saloon Petition

That the overwhelming public sentiment of Massachusetts demands that the laws of the Commonwealth as they relate to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment be brought into harmony with the law of the land was unmistakably recorded this afternoon when the legislative committee on legal affairs opened the hearing on the petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for a state enforcement code.

The auditorium was crowded when Silas Reed, state senator and chairman of the committee, recognized William A. Kneeland as leader of the argument for the petitioners and Allen G. Buttrick, representing the Constitutional Liberty League, as leader for the remonstrance. Mr. Kneeland told the committee that he would direct his argument first to why the bill is brought and then to what it is. He said that he would reverse customary procedure and call on supporters of the bill to show that the overwhelming public sentiment in Massachusetts stands for removing the barrier now preventing efficient enforcement of the prohibition law.

The first speaker was James H. Devlin, secretary to the Boston Police Commissioner. He pointed out that the commissioner had declared in his annual report that, because there is no act similar to the Volstead Act on the state statute books, enforcement of the liquor law is surrounded with difficulty. He held it to be the duty of the legislature to support its own ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by appropriate laws. A large number of civic and social organizations were recorded in support of the proposed law.

Objections Removed
The bill, as presented, is substantially the same as that passed by the House of Representatives in 1921. All the objections raised by the Supreme Court, to which the Senate of 1921 referred the bill, have been removed and the court instructions complied with. The measure represents an intertwining of the federal laws with a number of Massachusetts laws heretofore in use and operation in the State.

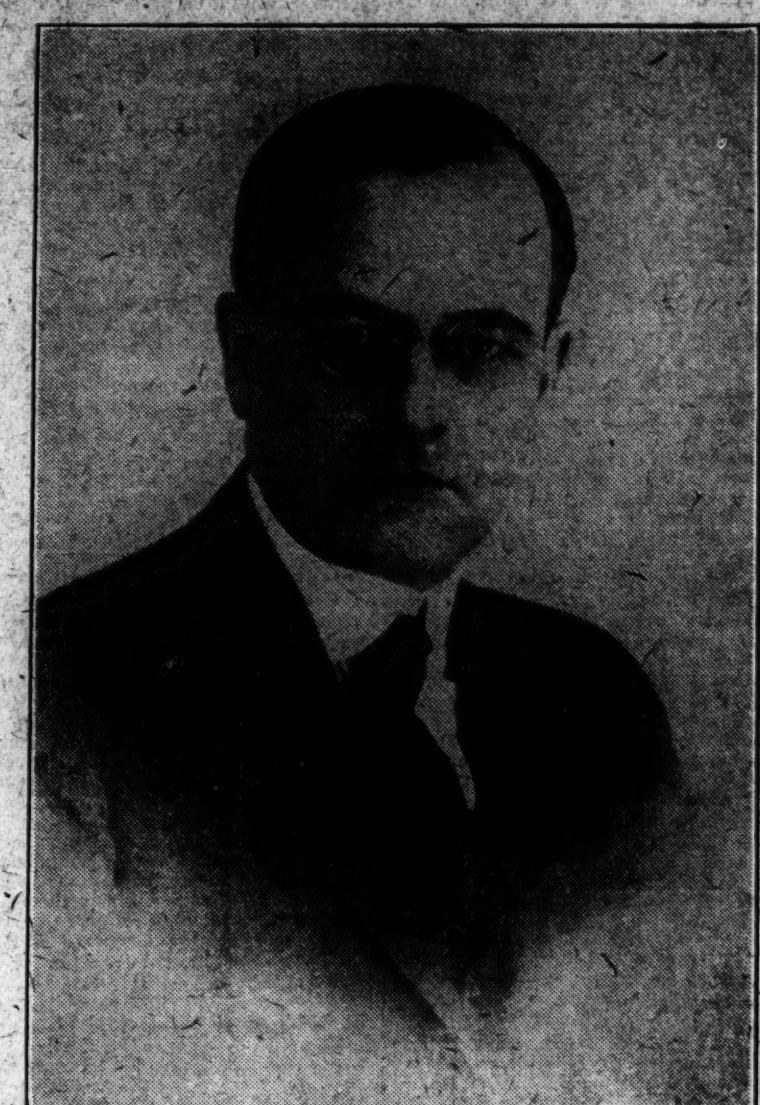
Federal provision for elaborate machinery for enforcement under the national act has been eliminated in the proposed measure. It was pointed out that much of the regulation and control is left to federal authorities. The regularly elected or appointed officers of the Commonwealth charged with enforcement are given power, and little extra expense is involved and considerable revenues from penalties will ensue to the State.

In his address at the opening of the session of the General Court the governor left no doubt as to the attitude of the administration toward the question of the necessity of concurrent legislation in Massachusetts. He pointed out that officials charged with the duty of law enforcement report difficulty in preventing traffic in intoxicating liquors in the Commonwealth. This difficulty arises from variance between the laws of Massachusetts and those of the nation.

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Robert B. Locke
President of American Institute of BankingSTOCKS SHOULD BE PASSED ON
BY COMMISSION, SAYS BANKERMethod Has Been Tried in Michigan for Seven Years
With Eminently Satisfactory Results, Declares the
President of the American Institute of Banking

"The best way to meet any stock selling abuse is to empower a commission to pass upon all stocks to be offered the public and to keep this commission free from political influence," said Robert B. Locke, president of the American Institute of Banking and manager of the Detroit branch reserve bank, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to comment upon the acute developments resulting from wrongful practices in the marketing of securities.

"In Michigan," Mr. Locke added, "we have had such a commission for about seven years, including ex-officio among its members the state Attorney-General and the bank commissioner. It has no tendency whatever to become paternalistic, and its results are eminently satisfactory."

Such a commission, it is pointed out, minimizes the pitfalls constantly being laid for an unprotected public, who, naturally believing that similar safeguards apply to investment banking and security dealings as to ordi-

nary mercantile banking, are defrauded by worthless issues and irresponsible use of their accounts.

Speaking of the lowering of the discount rate to 4½ per cent by the Bank of England, Mr. Locke explained that this was purely an effect, and not an attempt to cause any changes in the business situation. "Money is simply easier," he added, "that is all. No international effects on trade are involved. The Cleveland reserve bank has done the same thing, although, as a matter of fact, money is actually easier in Great Britain than it is here. However, our reserve banks are not yet applying their ultimate policy—which is already the established policy of the Bank of England—of keeping the discount rate somewhat above the general discount rate. Our banks should pay interest on their borrowings, but due to the difficulties entailed by war financing, this is not yet feasible."

Mr. Locke, who was formerly connected with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, arrived here

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NEW INDICTMENTS
IN 'BUCKET-SHOP'
CASES FORECASTNew York Authorities Lay More
Evidence Before Grand Jury
—Consolidated Stock Ex-
change Cooperates

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (Special).—New indictments in the campaign to eradicate "bucket-shopping" probably will be found tonight, it was announced here today. Late yesterday evidence in two cases of alleged "bucketing" was presented to the grand jury by Benjamin Schreiber, assistant district attorney. The Consolidated Stock Exchange also has presented to Jacob H. Banton, district attorney, evidence of this practice.

A New York firm, with branch offices in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan, was forced into bankruptcy about an hour before men from the District Attorney's office called to seize the books, it was revealed. District Attorney Banton has on file complaints against the bankrupt company, whose liabilities are estimated at \$100,000, with assets of \$50,000.

George F. Silkworth, president of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, announced that a Wall Street firm was expelled from membership yesterday, after it was learned that "bucketing" was being practiced by it.

In announcing the action Mr. Silkworth said: "This is the newest form of 'bucketing.' Mr. Silkworth said, commenting on the particular case which the exchange was instrumental in exposing: "We found that the expelled firm had sold for their own account stock they should have been carrying for customers. The matter was taken up by the Committee on Ways and Means and the transactions complained of were admitted by the members of the firm. We are now getting all the data in shape and will submit it tomorrow to the district attorney, with whom we are cooperating."

"It makes no difference to us how big a firm may be, or how influential its members, if violation of the rules are great enough we are going to expect the firm. We hope that the present agitation will keep up and that the fight against 'bucket-shops' and illegitimate brokers will be carried through until the illegitimate broker is driven entirely out of business."

Registration Here

May Be Canceled

The case of certain brokers now under arrest in New York will be presented to the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on Monday next, under the "Blue Sky Law." Cancellation of the registration of the firm with the commission may result.

Meanwhile a Boston police inspector has returned from White Plains, where he arrested three men alleged to be members of the firm, on indictments pending in Boston, and is preparing the extradition papers.

The action of the Public Utilities Commission and that of the police department are independent. The commission is limited to gathering evidence on the question of canceling the firm's registration, while the criminal prosecution by the police resulted in indictments in January. The arrests were made on a warrant charging the three men with being fugitives from justice in this State. The indictments covered 13 counts of larceny and five of conspiracy.

IRISH FREE STATE BILL PASSES
SECOND READING IN ENGLANDAmendment Proposed by Capt. Charles Craig for Alteration
in Treaty Regarding Boundary Commission Is
Defeated in Parliament—Measure Is Adopted

LONDON, Feb. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The bill establishing the Irish Free State passed its second reading in the House of Commons today after the amendment offered by Capt. Charles Craig, leader of the Ulster Unionists, for altering the boundary commission provisions of the Anglo-Irish Treaty had been defeated 302 to 60.

The second reading was adopted without a division.

Details of Amendment

The amendment proposed stipulated that in view of the fact that the treaty provided for the creation of a boundary commission, and that such provision was in direct abrogation of Ulster's rights as secured by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 and a breach of the pledge given by the Prime Minister, the House should decline to proceed with the second reading until the government had given assurance that the provision in question should be eliminated, or that any decision of the boundary commission should only take effect after approval of the Northern Parliament has been given.

The debate was resumed with a speech by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War. He said that acceptance of the amendment offered by Capt. Charles Craig, leader of the Ulster Unionists, providing for elimination of the treaty provision for the creation of a commission to define the Ulster boundary

of to make the commission's decisions subject to the Ulster Parliament's approval, tant the rejection of the treaty and the wiping out of the prospect of peace in Ireland.

Mr. Asquith Supports Bill

Lord Hugh Cecil charged the government with treating the Sinn Féin as if it were a constituted government, adding: "Now that we have found it is not a government and that crimes of a terrible character are breaking out, I think the bill ought to be rejected."

"The government are in the astounding position that they want the chief boundary commissioner to decide whether the government should break faith with Ulster. The government are looking on with interested curiosity to see whether they are cheats and liars."

Herbert Asquith, former Prime Minister, vigorously supported the bill in the debate before the vote, saying the boundary question was an integral part of the treaty and that it would be impossible for the government to escape the charge of gross bad faith if there were any repudiation of that part of the agreement.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, contradicted an assertion by Thomas Molloy, Unionist member for the Ormeau Division of Belfast, that the government had assured Sir James Craig that the boundary ad-

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HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT OF
TEXTILE STRIKE EXPRESSEDOrganization of New State Board of Mediation in Rhode
Island First Definite Move of Importance to Bring
About Adjustment Between Contending Elements

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16 (Special).—The State Board of Mediation and Conciliation has within 24 hours been appointed, organized and taken up the task of considering the issues in the textile strike with the hope of settlement. Both sides are firm. The strikers are confident and insistent that they will accept no compromise.

The Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, with jurisdiction in the Pawtuxet Valley, declare that they are willing to meet any board of conciliation seeking to settle the strike, but will not be bound by any decision rendered. This organization insists on recognition of the union.

The Amalgamated issued a statement today proposing that it would submit to the board all the evidence on living conditions, household expenses and wages if the manufacturers will submit their books and accounts in the same manner. The strike committee proposes to have a certified accountant go into the matter of costs on each side and have this investigation serve as a basis of settlement.

In the Blackstone Valley, where the workers are affiliated with the United Textile Workers, the organization clings, as does the Amalgamated, to the claims for the restoration of the pay tables before the 20 per cent cut and the 48-hour week.

Consequently, the most hopeful feature of the strike situation tonight is the determination of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, appointed under a new law and without the power to enforce its findings. Two federal conciliators who have joined with the State body have had a week's start on the State conciliators. To

close students of the existing conditions the thing that appears most is that all of the men identified with the conciliation movement are men of standing and capacity.

Right to Subpoena Witnesses

Under the law the board has the right to subpoena witnesses if they fail to respond to an invitation to appear. The data on plants affected and persons on strike, assembled by the State Labor Commissioner, was delivered to the board. In addition the members discussed with the federal conciliators, sent here from Washington, the information which they had collected in their effort to find a common ground on which mediation could be conducted. Meanwhile the conciliators issued invitations to leaders on both sides to appear before the board on Saturday morning.

From the Pawtuxet Valley group of mills, there have been asked to appear: G. Edward Buxton, Jr., vice-president B. B. Knight, Inc.; R. H. I. Goddard of Goddard Bros., owners of the Hope Company; Edward C. Bucklin of the Interlaken Mills, Inc.

From the Blackstone Valley Mills, the following manufacturers have been called: Kenneth F. Wood, representing the Sayles Finishing plants; Frederick L. Jenckes of the Jenckes Spinning Company; Thomas F. Joyce, United States Finishing Company.

The board has requested the strikers' representatives to appear as follows: Representative Textile Workers, President Thomas F. McMahon, Organizer John J. Thomas and John H. Powers from the Blackstone Valley Amalga-

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LAW TO AID PUBLIC OWNERSHIP URGED

Boston Corporation Counsel
Make It Impossible for Cities
to Overpay Lighting Com-
panies for Their Plants

Amendment should be made to existing statutes to provide that a city or town deciding to acquire and operate a municipal gas or electric company can do so without danger of being forced to pay too much tribute to owners of existing private plants and thereby seriously endangering the public interest, said Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, appearing before the legislative committee on power and light today with regard to a bill proposing to amend the municipal ownership laws.

Mr. Hill brought the experience he has had in preparing and prosecuting the case of the City of Boston and others against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for a reduction of rates into use today. He recorded Mayor Curley as strongly favoring amendment of the law to the end that the acquisition of a municipal plant could be better facilitated if found advisable.

Whether it is advisable or not for a municipality to go into the lighting business, Mr. Hill said, is not the question at issue. Public ownership of such utilities has been highly successful in Europe and in some parts of the United States, he added, but Mayor Curley has not reached a final decision in this regard for Boston. Opinion differs, of course, as to the advisability, he said, and there is a large body of public opinion on both sides.

Down to Question of Fact
"It comes down to a question of fact," Mr. Hill declared, "which way a city is likely to get the best service. If it has an intelligently managed and efficiently operated control of its private lighting plant it can get excellent service. On the other hand, if the plant is managed in an inefficient and dishonest way it is distinctly in the public interest to acquire a plant of its own."

The law as it now stands, Mr. Hill said, is designed to allow a city or town to acquire a plant after careful consideration of the local government and the inhabitants. It provides to care for the interests of the existing private plants. In this respect it is a fair fundamental because the whole value of the private plant might be ruined by the construction of a city plant. The law binds the city or town to take over such plants if desired by the owners. It requires that resolves for municipal ownership shall be passed by the City Council in two successive years, signed by the Mayor in two successive years and approved by the voters. It gives time for careful consideration of an important move.

Mr. Hill pointed out that the Boston City Council recently passed such a resolution. Then Mayor Peters referred it to the law department, asking whether the law requires the Mayor's signature and whether, if it does, as a matter of law and good judgment, he should give it. Mr. Hill said that he replied in the affirmative to the first query and in the negative to the second.

It was on the basis of study into the existing statutes that he opposed the Mayor's approval, and it was on the same basis that he asked an amendment of the law today.

Case Is Now Pending
"There is now pending before the Public Utilities Commission, a case brought by the city for a reduction of rates," Mr. Hill continued, "and they are prosecuted to the end, as I earnestly trust they will be, they will go far to provide a basis for consideration of the question. Before we are finished we shall know pretty well how the Edison Company is managed and what is the existing position of its rights. We shall know better just what should be done."

As the statute is at present worded, Mr. Hill declared, however, it makes it practically impossible to take over a private plant under anything like reasonable terms. The city, if it decides on a course of municipal ownership, must acquire the Edison Company if the company asks it. This company is not confined to the city of Boston but is a network of electric wires serving more than 30 towns and cities, Mr. Hill pointed out.

Boston, therefore, would be confronted with purchasing the entire plant, Mr. Hill asserted. The law makes no adequate provision against more being paid than the plant is worth. There is no definite limit of time on when the company's request for the city to buy shall be made. The company might wait until the city had built its plant.

Also, Mr. Hill said, the statute allows a city only to own and operate a plant within its own borders. The city would have to pay damages to the company for any alleged damages resulting from the separation of the whole plant, involving the prospects of an expensive damage suit. The city might well be required to pay a large amount for which it would get no value whatsoever.

Mr. Hill said that he would hesitate to declare that the present law was actually framed to make it impossible to have municipal ownership of utilities. Rather, he suggested, it may be due to the fact that it was drawn up in days when large, monopolistic plants were used as well known.

Turning to the manner in which the law should be amended, Mr. Hill said that it should be clarified and revised to protect the public interest. It should allow a city to own and operate a plant extending beyond its own borders or to allow more than one city or town to jointly acquire and operate a plant.

It is an open question whether the Edison Company is giving as good service at as equitable rates as customers would get from a municipal plant," Mr. Hill declared.

Mr. Hill pointed to the danger of a large and financially powerful utility

"owing" the government. Municipal ownership may well be the solution of this. Boston, he said, is a city with ramifications as wide as those of the Edison Company's plant.

MASSACHUSETTS URGED TO ENACT ENFORCEMENT LAW

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transportation of intoxicating liquors within or into the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes. Federal legislation has been enacted to carry out the provisions of that amendment, and considerations of impelling force require that the laws of Massachusetts be made to conform to the laws of the United States in this respect.

Under the bill "intoxicating liquor" would be construed to include "alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter and wine, and in addition thereto any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquor, liquids and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume." Any officer whose duty it is to enforce the criminal laws of the Commonwealth would be authorized to make arrests and prosecute violators of this law.

Continuing, the bill provides that "no person shall manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor," except as authorized under the law. The law would be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage may be prevented. The bill then makes certain exceptions not to be affected by these provisions and due cognizance is taken of the regulatory provisions of the federal law as they apply to permits for manufacture and sale.

Search and Seizure Clause

The right to issue prescriptions would be restricted to physicians, the bill provides, and the druggist would be the only person authorized to fill the prescriptions so issued. Regarding both of these acts regulations are specified. Manufacturers are similarly subjected to regulatory provisions as to the manner in which they shall pack and transport their output, and carriers would be required to keep records. Restrictions would be imposed upon advertising, and certain rights of action in the courts of law in cases involving intoxication are established.

Provision is made in the measure for the joining or abating of actions under the law. Action could be brought by the Attorney General upon information filed by a district attorney or upon the petition of the board or officer having control of the police of a city or town, or on the petition of not less than 10 legal voters stating the facts. The action could be brought and tried as an action in equity and injunction would follow in the wisdom of the court. The bill continues to specify punishments for violations and specify what is, and is not, evidence.

Under the "search and seizure" provisions of the proposed enforcement law, warrant could be issued on the information of two persons of full age and served by an official charged with enforcement of the criminal law. The bill specifies the type of building that may be searched and the extent of evidence or affidavit necessary in each case.

Manufacture and trading in wood alcohol would be restricted to a registered druggist, and regulations regarding it are provided in the measure. The bill goes into the question of licenses and the classes of licenses that shall be issued, and provides for the amendment of the existing law accordingly, and accomplishes a complete harmonization of the regulations with the Volstead act for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

CONGRESS MAY BEYOND JUNE FIRST

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measure may be reported any day now, and although the Republican Party as a whole will favor action, there is by no means agreement on the various schedules of imports, while the retention of the American valuation plan would lead to prolonged debate and possible recommitment of the bill.

The extent of the disagreement on the bonus issue is indicated from day to day, neither the President nor his lieutenants getting anywhere with the policy of "passing the buck" which has now become the rule.

It goes without saying that the ship subsidy legislation, which President Harding will advocate next week, means lengthy hearings in committee and bitter debate on the floor of both houses. In the Senate there is more than a possibility that an organized filibuster will be launched on the bonus and subsidy questions.

The farm credit legislation will involve the granting of new agencies on the Federal Reserve Board and on the Federal Farm Loan Board; there is a strong disposition, particularly among the eastern Republicans, to look askance at the restoring of these agencies at the bidding of the farm bloc and, as in the case of the other measures pushed by the bloc, lengthy wrangle is inevitable.

On the whole the outlook for clearing the slate worked out by President Harding with the aid of the steering committee of the Senate and the House is far from encouraging.

42 ULSTER UNIONISTS FREED, SAYS SOUTHERN IRISH LEADER

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justment would be of a minor character, while promising Michael Collins extensive changes.

Ulster Remains Firm
A heated altercation ensued between Mr. Moles and Mr. Lloyd George over this point.

"Ulster demands a straight deal," exclaimed Mr. Moles. "If a breach is made in the wall surrounding the Ulster area and invasion is attempted, we will stand in the breach and defend it."

The vote came after two days of strenuous debate in the House, during which another combined attempt on the part of the Ulsterites and Unionist "die hards" was ineffectively made to reject the treaty.

Rapid Passage Urged

During the debate Austen Chamberlain, the government leader, revealed to the House that at one point in the negotiations with Eamon de Valera the government thought the struggle in Ireland would have to be renewed, and that the government at that time communicated with military and police advisers concerning requirements for bringing the struggle to a successful conclusion. He said the government was prepared, if no other way was possible, to raise 100,000 men in addition to putting all available troops into Ireland and to wage this most cruel form of war month after month if necessary. Therefore, he argued, the government had a right to try and see if there were other honorable means of accord still open.

Speaking for the Labor members, J. H. Thomas urged rapid passage of the bill on behalf of the treaty, asserting that the chief difficulty confronting Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith was not the followers of Mr. De Valera but the advocates of a Soviet republic.

42 Kidnaped Ulster Unionists Released

BELFAST, Feb. 17 (By The Associated Press)—Forty-two Ulster Unionists, kidnaped during the recent raids across the border from the South, have been released. Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, telegraphed the Colonial Secretary, Winston Churchill, today that he had succeeded in obtaining the liberation of this number of prisoners.

The local president of the Transport and General Workers Union, in a letter to The Belfast Telegraph, says:

"If there is no change in the situation on or before Saturday, we will consider the withdrawal of all trainmen, motor drivers and carters from the streets for their protection."

Evacuation of Troops Expected to Be Resumed

DUBLIN, Feb. 17 (By The Associated Press)—The British military evacuation of Ireland is expected to be resumed today or tomorrow, was declared by Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Irish Government, on his return yesterday from London where he interviewed Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for Colonies.

Gen. Sir C. F. Nevill Macready, British military commander in Ireland, visited Mr. Collins in the afternoon and their conversation, it was assumed, was in connection with the withdrawal of the troops.

Mr. Collins last night sent a lengthy telegram to the British Colonial Secretary declaring that the best help in the present difficulties was for England faithfully to carry out the Anglo-Irish treaty in all its particulars.

Hopefulness About Ireland Continues to Justify Itself

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special Cable)—The Irish situation is day to day liable to sudden squalls when all seems well, and to equally sudden lullings of storms. At present the hopefulness about Ireland continues to justify itself. Yesterday a substantial step toward the regularizing of a highly irregular position was taken in the House of Commons when Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved the second reading of the Irish Free State Agreement Bill.

In Ireland at present there is a provisional government endeavoring to control affairs without any legal authority. Such authority it can only have when the Irish Free State Bill has been passed by the British Parliament and elections which are fully expected to uphold Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins have been held in Ireland.

Early Elections Likely

Mr. Churchill in a masterly speech, characterized by great lucidity, candor and courage, was able to transform the temper of the House, which met in a restless and excitable mood under the influence of last week's troubles on the Ulster border. He convincingly showed the House how fatal it was to order and peace not to give legal authority to the men in whose hands power had been passed. The upshot of Mr. Churchill's speech was that the prospect of a speedy passage of the Irish bill and early Irish elections, both of which are essential, are much improved.

General Situation Easier

In Ireland, Mr. Collins' success in securing further releases of kidnaped Unionists, including Michael Monaghan, grand master of the Orange order, and the establishment of impartial commissions of British officers and the offers from North and South Ireland forces to watch the border have eased the situation which, however, is still difficult. Reports from Ireland reveal all the symptoms, if not the realities, of war on the Ulster frontier: encampments of armed forces, Lewis guns and trench mortars, barbed-wire entanglements and closely guarded roads and bridges. In Belfast itself the situation is easier.

Much depends on the next few

weeks, for as Mr. Churchill said in a telling passage last night: "Ireland, not Britain, is on her trial before the nations of the world. Six months ago it was we who had to justify ourselves against every form of attack; now it is the Irish people who, as they tell us, after 700 years of oppression, have an opportunity of showing the kind of government they can give their country and the position they can occupy among the nations of the world."

Irish Newspapers Seized

CORK, Feb. 17 (By The Associated Press)—When the mail train from Dublin arrived here this morning a party of armed men seized all the copies of the Irish Independent and the Freeman's Journal, both Nationalist newspapers, and drove off in automobiles. The copies of the Ulster Irish Times and the English newspapers were not touched.

BILL TO REOPEN ELEVATED INQUIRY TO BE INTRODUCED

(Continued from Page 1)

forable section of public opinion that has been pronounced but scattered. That is why the Mayor today is building up a force of investigators who are to study the financial conditions of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

That is why the Mayor yesterday published Governor Cora's letter refusing to send a special message to the Legislature on the subject.

That is why the Mayor published his own vigorous letter of Monday to the Governor in which he demanded legislative action.

That is why the Mayor stands ready to bring any court action against the Elevated his special counsel may advise.

The 5-cent fare was one of James M. Curley's strongest bases of appeal in his campaign for reelection to the mayoralty. Today he is trying to recast the sentiment that showed so strongly in his campaign mass meetings when he declared he would compel a 5-cent street car fare in Boston.

Speculation on Procedure

The Mayor's special counsel are considering the legal situation. Other Boston lawyers are interesting themselves in the question, and speculation is rife as to how the legal attack on the 10-cent fare of the Elevated is to be made.

That the charter of the Elevated is

STOCK SHOULD BE PASSED ON BY COMMISSION, SAYS BANKER

(Continued from Page 1)

Thursday to attend the annual banquet of the Boston chapter of the institute.

Public Ignorance of Banking Can Only Be Overcome by Education, Says Financier

"The American public is woefully ignorant of the fundamentals of banking," said Robert B. Locke, president of the American Institute of Banking, at the thirteenth annual banquet of the Boston chapter in the Somerset on Thursday evening. "Only by thorough education of our young bankers in banking matters, and, through them, of the people in their communities, can this public ignorance be overcome. That is the purpose for which the institute exists. Our numbers have grown even beyond expectations. The majority of our members are enrolled in our classes. Our educational program includes such high development of the courses offered that prospective bankers, instead of going to college to learn banking, will take our work for advanced study after they have graduated from college."

"The institute still stands behind the resolution adopted in 1919 at its New Orleans convention, namely, that we believe in equitable cooperation of employer and employee, and are opposed to any attempt to limit individual initiative; and that we are unalterably opposed to any improvement of the condition of its members except through efficiency, loyalty and unqualified Americanism."

Ivy L. Lee, publicity adviser for the Pennsylvania Railroad, delivered the main address of the evening, his subject being the railroad situation. Present policies, he said, may be making it impossible for the railroads to give adequate services in later years of general business prosperity, and so bring about government ownership on the charge that private enterprise had failed. Tracks are now being abandoned and equipment dismantled faster than they are being built, and the execution of carefully made plans, looking forward to transportation needs in coming years, is suspended. Furthermore, he said, organized effort to which the "farmers' bloc" is as nothing, is working to discredit private management and is politically solid against any favorable program. Nevertheless, private ownership has its justification

in better and cheaper service. Added to this opposition of employees is the work of the government's valuation board, which originally undertaken to show the extent of inflated valuations, has really shown tangible property to be in excess of outstanding securities, and thus disposes holders of bonds and stocks to increase the return on their paper by selling the roads to the government.

Mr. McAdoo's testimony regarding government operation during the war, Mr. Lee characterized as a deliberate attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the public. By taking over the authority of the railroad officials and transferring all loyalty from the roads to the administration, he said, Mr. McAdoo undermined that ideal of fealty to the private managers which successfully.

The labor board, too, he characterized as a destructive institution, in that being known to have arbitrary judicial power, it encourages employers and employees to come before it as hostile litigants, each making his maximum demands as though they were the minimum. "The board should arbitrate only if both sides agree," he said.

To meet this railroad situation, he said, freight rates should be made free to rise in prosperous times and to fall in dull times, higher salaries must be permitted to able men to encourage them to engage in railroading, and the roads must be allowed to make sufficient profits to attract capital for extensions and improvements. Present-day railroad men do not deserve the distrust they receive as the result of their predecessors' misdeeds. These men should be permitted to operate their roads according to their own judgment and conscience, and not be made the football of newspapers and politicians.

FIFTH AT RACE CINCINNATI

Cincinnati's Great Women's and Misses' Specialty Store

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Bring in your garments—we will remodel them to your requirements. We will clean or dye them. Their fresh, crisp appearance after we have finished with them will astonish you. Prices Reduced—Special Service—Free Night

Teasdale

HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT OF TEXTILE STRIKE EXPRESSED

(Continued from Page 1)

mated Textile Workers, Organizer William H. Derrick, Thomas Harrop and William F. Bernard from the Pawtuxet Valley.

The State Board of Mediation realizes that, in attempting to settle the textile strike in Rhode Island, it is in reality dealing with two entirely separate and distinct strikes. Both strikes originated from the same cause, namely, the wage cut and increase to 54 hours of the working week.

The cause is the only thing which the two strikes have in common. The walkouts are being conducted by two different union labor organizations; which are unlike not only in name but in aims and methods. In the Pawtuxet Valley district the strike is being conducted by the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. This organization is entirely distinct from any other labor body, except that it is affiliated loosely with the Federated Textile Unions of America, the latter an organization still in process of formation.

Denies It Is Radical Organization

The Amalgamated, while its leaders deny that it is a radical organization, is made up in large part of workers who have withdrawn from or who have refused to join the United Textile Workers of America, which is the recognized, conservative trade union body of mill workers. There is not

only no friendliness between the Amalgamated and the United, but there is also an undisguised enmity. It is the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which is conducting the strike in the Blackstone Valley district. There has been nothing approaching disorder or violence in the Blackstone Valley since the strike started. In the Pawtuxet Valley, on the other hand, there have been numerous instances of intimidation and in two cases affairs which can be characterized only as riots. It was because of conditions in the Pawtuxet Valley and not because of conditions in the Blackstone Valley that Governor San Souci called out national guard cavalry last Saturday and has kept them under arms ever since.

As an instance of the evident tenacity of the strikers in the Blackstone Valley, where the closing of some plants has been less effectual, over 1200 marched today in knee-deep snow to the Sayles Finishing Company plant at Saylesville. Singing and cheering in the snow, the striker-army won over about 40 more workers.

Arlington Mills Closed

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 17—With the exception of a few minor departments the entire plant of the Arlington Cotton Mills was closed today until Thursday of next week. Lack of orders was given by mill officials as the reason. About 3500 persons are affected.

PEOPLE URGED TO LAY IN COAL TO OFFSET STRIKE POSSIBILITY

On April 1, the situation which will confront the entire country, and especially New England, if the impending coal strike finds the people unprepared and without an adequate emergency supply will be quite serious, according to a statement of the bureau of commercial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Should the strike occur, it will be the first time in history, it is said, that both anthracite and bituminous production will have ceased at the same time.

The coal reserve in New England is reported not to be very strong. Furthermore, the railroad, which ordinarily carries a reserve of their own, have less this year than they did several years ago, due chiefly to the large amount of capital such a reserve would be tying up at the present prices and in the present state of financial stringency. A warning has, therefore, been issued by the chamber in the hope that shipments of all kinds, and particularly of food, may not be jeopardized.

Whether or not the strike will take place is yet very uncertain. At the expiration of the present wage agreements on April 1, however, the miners, whose organization has formally declared itself to be faced by an organized effort to enforce unwarranted wage cuts, are committed to a strike, provided no agreement with the operators has been reached prior to that time or provided also that a referendum supports such a measure.

The operators, on the other hand, demand reductions of from 30 to 45 per cent. The former point to impending "poverty," suffering and degradation in many mining localities if the reductions take place. The latter insist that the only suffering there

EVENTS TONIGHT

Business and professional women's clubs, dinner in honor of Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest, national president; Assembly Room, Business Women's Club, 7 o'clock.

Boston University Glee Club, concert; Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8:15 o'clock.

Girls' City Club, Mardi Gras Rainbow Carnival; Hotel Somerset, 8 o'clock.

New England Club of Columbia University, dinner; City Club, 6:30 o'clock.

Red Triangle Village Banquet, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, 8:30 o'clock.

Y. W. C. A. Monday Club Dramatic, "Comedy and Tragedy"; Blue Triangle Club, 8 o'clock.

German Child Feeding Fund, benefit concert; Jordan Hall, 8 o'clock.

The Rev. W. W. Decard, lecture on "The Goal of the Free Soul"; lobby, Y. M. C. A., Huntington Ave., 6 o'clock.

West Roxbury High School Alumni Association, winter reunion; at high school building, 8 o'clock.

IF a shop can present a finer fashion, quote a fairer price or give a better service than its neighbor—women will make a beaten path to its door.

At all times we show the newest modes, at all times we quote honest prices; at all times we extend a gracious service.

Again Emerson's creed is proving itself:

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DATA ON TRADE MUST BE PUBLIC SAYS MR. HOOVER

Restriction of Information to Members of Association May Be Interpreted as Breach of Sherman Act, He Indicates

WASHINGTON (Special).—The status of trade associations which exist for the purpose of furnishing members with data on prevailing prices and costs in certain industries, and which have been in a seriously disturbed condition since the Supreme Court decision in the *Hardwood Lumber* case last December, has been in a manner restored by a statement issued jointly by the departments of Commerce and Justice. The statement, which lists in detail the activities that may be carried on by such associations without infringement of the Supreme Court verdict, was made public here today.

Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, while not wishing to be placed in the position of "interpreting" the Supreme Court decision or in any way weakening it, have for some time desired some statement which would put firm ground under the associations, and which, at the same time, would define accurately the activities in which they might engage without being subject to litigation because of the decision in the *Hardwood Lumber* case.

Eleven Forms of Activity
The statement regarding what trade associations may legally do is in the form of recent correspondence between Secretary Hoover and Attorney-General Daugherty, wherein Mr. Hoover describes, point by point, 11 forms of activity which he considers legitimate and not opposed to the public good, and which are in turn approved by the Attorney-General. They constitute in fact a "bill of rights" for the trade associations, and are considered of far-reaching consequence in view of the fact that there is pending much litigation arising out of trade association activity.

The statement, which, about Mr. Hoover's statement of the case is his finding that trade associations, with a "large field of lawful endeavor in the promotion of public welfare and progressive economic organization," must meet one test before they can be considered as "sound public policy," namely, the degree of secrecy which surrounds their collection of cost and price statistics.

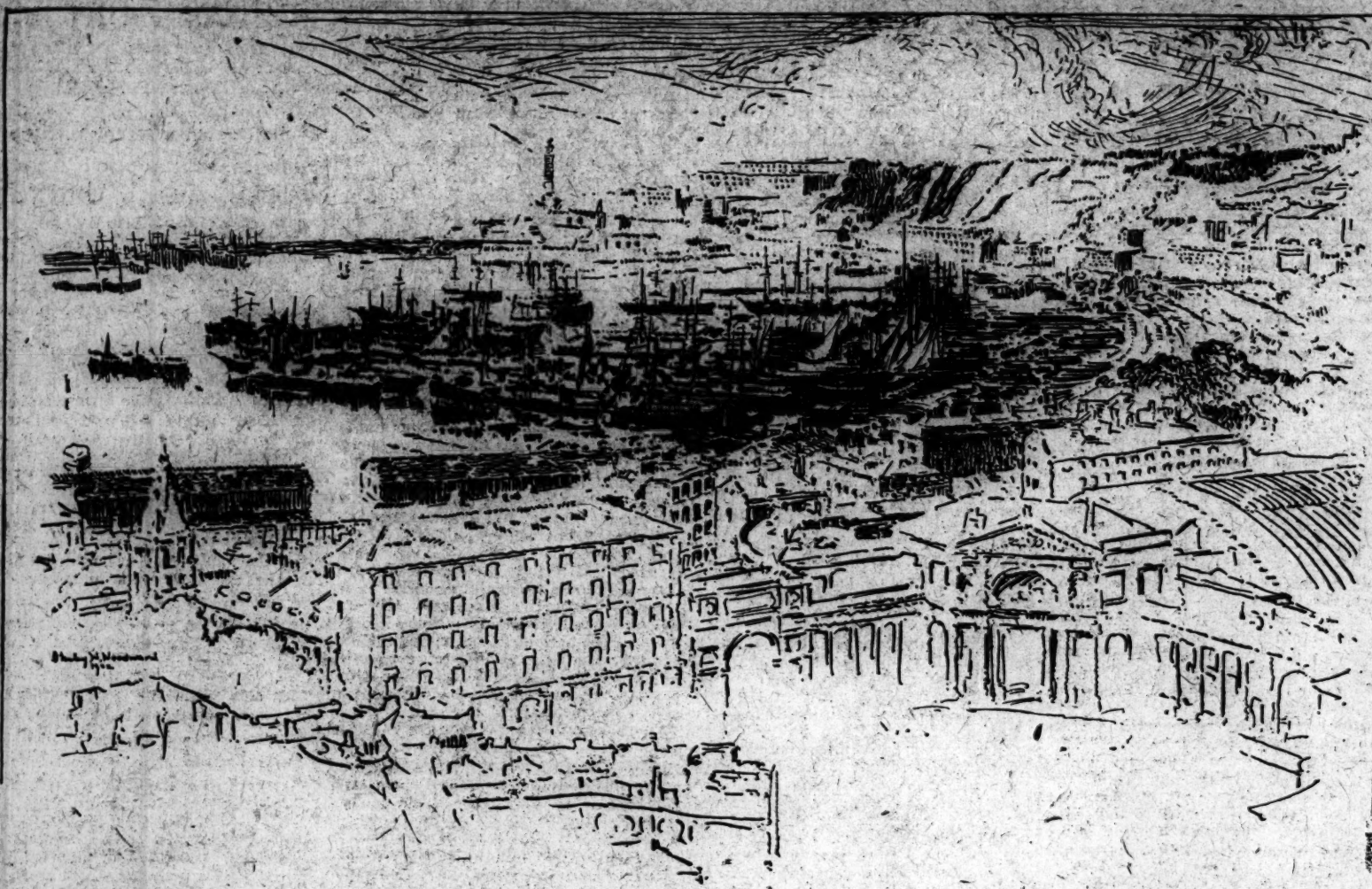
Reports Should Be Public
In future, any collection by trade organizations of statistics on production costs and prices received by members, which is disseminated only to the members of the organization and denied to the general public, will be liable to interpretation as violation of the Sherman Act, it is clearly indicated by Secretary Hoover.

At present, however, the trade associations, which undertake to give the public the benefit of information collected from its members are in the minority. Dissemination of statistical data is restricted by most of them to members. In this, according to Secretary Hoover, lies a possibility of such information being used to maintain high price levels at the expense of an uninformed public.

The plan advocated by Secretary Hoover provides for the use of the Department of Commerce as a central clearing house for the statistical information collected from members by trade associations, in order that the information may be given out simultaneously to the general public and to the members.

Department Ready to Help

Mr. Hoover, in discussing the matter, made it plain that he did not intend to force this plan upon any of the trade associations, but that the department stands ready to help in this dissemination of information, which has been impossible heretofore because there was no machinery for that purpose. It is clearly indicated in his enumeration of legal activities that the submission of data by these organizations to the Department of Commerce from which it will be given out to the public and to the members,



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York

General view of city in northwestern Italy in which it has been arranged to hold a conference of principal allied nations for the settlement of the economic problems of Europe

GENOA

will be a safeguard against prosecution by the courts. But if such information is distributed only to members, the trade association which refuses Mr. Hoover's offer, it is clear, does so at its own risk.

Permissible Activities
The activities which the Departments of Commerce and Justice have catalogued as permissible, if not used in violation of the Sherman act, are as follows:

1. Provision of a standard system of cost accounting to members, provided costs so arrived at are not furnished by members to each other.
2. Provision for uniformity in use of trade phrases by members.
3. Standardization of quality and grades of product for members so that the public may know what is meant when a particular grade or quality is specified.
4. Collection of credit information as to standing of those using the products of the industry, unless used in establishing so-called "black lists."
5. Handling of insurance for members.
6. Cooperative advertising for promotion of trade of members engaged in the particular industry.
7. Promotion of welfare work in plants or organizations of its members.
8. Handling of legislative questions, rate litigation and railroad transportation questions for members.
9. Promotion of closer relations between a particular industry and departments of federal and state government administering laws affecting that industry.

Volume of Production
10. (a) Collection of statistics from each member showing volume of production, capacity, wages paid, consumption of product in foreign and domestic trade, distribution by districts, and stocks, wholesale and retail.

(b) Collection of such information into a consolidated statement for the entire industry.

(c) Filing of the combined statement by the association with the Secretary of Commerce, to be distributed by him to members of the association and to the public generally.

11. (a) Collection from members of reports on prices they have received for products during specified period.
(b) Consolidation of these reports into one, without making known to any person the individual price reports of any member, to show the average

price received for total volume distributed in each district covered by the statistics.

(c) Filing of the combined report as to average price with the Secretary of Commerce, to be distributed by him to the public and to all persons who may be interested in the particular industry covered by the report.

CHINA BANK CRISIS REVIVED IN FRANCE

Recent Failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine Threatens to Give Rise to Big Political Discussions in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 16 (Special Cable).—The affair of the Banque Industrielle de Chine which collapsed, but which is being rekindled, threatens to give rise to big political discussions in which the names of Alexander Millerand, Aristide Briand and Louis Loucheur, besides that of Philippe Berthelot, who recently resigned because of parliamentary attacks upon him, are mentioned. The accusation is made that these highly placed personages showed considerable complacency toward the bank.

Their chief antagonist is the *Journal* founded a little more than a month ago by Georges Clemenceau. Day by day Edward Ignace, who formerly was Minister of Justice in the Clemenceau Cabinet, produces documents with commentaries showing the negotiations to save the bank. It is obvious that a great attempt is under way to make the fullest use of this affair to compromise, if possible, leading French politicians and officials. Raymond Poincaré, who is observing a neutral attitude, has communicated the documents relating to the matter to the Finance Commission and there is much stir in parliamentary circles.

L'Echo National, the Clemenceau paper, is not satisfied because the dossier is not complete. Notably, it says, a page of the report of the Finance Inspector with a list of persons interested in important sums is missing. The real allegation is that French diplomacy was in a certain measure at the service of the bank. Senator Andrew Berthelot, the bank president, is the brother of Philippe Berthelot, formerly Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It will be remembered that the Chamber has voted a project of law authorizing the government to negotiate with the Chinese Government in order to apply the hitherto unpaid Boxer indemnity to a savings bank. The Senate has still to express its opinion. Were the matter confined to *L'Echo National*, there would be little to say, but big newspapers like *Le Matin* are now devoting much space to an affair that is likely to play an important part in politics. *Le Matin* puts out the accusation, but chiefly develops the reply. Various interventions from November, 1920, to July, 1921, are recalled. After July, these interventions were made publicly with the knowledge of the Chamber in the national interest.

The whole defense is that French prestige was at stake in the Far East. Paper of the bank passed like money in China. It was regarded in some sort as a French official institution. There is no disagreement on the point that a tremendous blow would be struck at French credit were no efforts made to reestablish the institution. This is not a private but a public affair and the interventions of M. Millerand and Briand have always been inspired by this national consideration. Paul Doumer, Finance Minister in the Briand Cabinet, seems alone to have resisted the attempt to rekindle the bank.

The conclusion which appears to emerge is that, while former administrators of the bank may have been guilty of irregularities and must not be protected from legal proceedings which will follow the present inquiry, the bank itself is of national importance. The interests of the directors do not concern the State, but the existence of the bank does. There will certainly be a violent political controversy on the subject.

BRITISH SILENCE PUZZLES FRANCE

London Non-Committal on Main Points of Poincaré Note, but Rejects Little Entente Proposal—One Point Settled

PARIS, Feb. 16 (Special Cable).—Surprise and inquietude are manifested at the silence of the British Government. Certain particular replies to special points have been given but the long memorandum of Raymond Poincaré, attempting in advance to define and limit the scope of the Genoa conference scheduled for March 8, remains without any response. Some discourtesy is seen in this silence, and some misgiving is experienced regarding the British attitude.

In the meantime London declines the French suggestion that representatives of the little entente should be represented in the preliminary conference of experts. France desired to show that she was not as isolated as Great Britain believes, counting upon the support of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia in the conference of experts.

A Semi-Official Agreement

Since these powers are excluded there is now a tendency to refrain from sending French experts to London. The Quai d'Orsay is not inclined to commit itself until the British Government has dealt point by point with the Poincaré memorandum. In the meantime one difficulty between France and England is practically settled.

Mr. Poincaré demanded that the Reparations Commission should deal with the problem of German payments for this year. Mr. Lloyd George preferred that the amount be settled by the Supreme Council. Although officially no agreement is reached, in a semi-official manner Great Britain makes it understood that the commission must be allowed to perform its functions and already the Reparations Commissions has taken up the task. Sir John Bradbury, speaking for Great Britain, considers 500,000,000 marks all that Germany can pay this year, while Louis Dubois, representing France, would have 800,000,000 or more.

Majority Can Excuse Germany

It is especially notable that a simple majority vote is sufficient in the commission to excuse Germany from all payments or any part of them up to 1920, and although unanimity is wished, there can be no deadlock. Division of the first \$1,000,000.

MINERS MARK TIME IN INDIANAPOLIS

Convention Adjourns With Main Business of Wage Policy Untouched Pending Taking of Rollcall on the Howat Appeal

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16 (Special).—Roll call on the question of permitting Alexander Howat to appeal from the order of President Lewis expelling him from the United Mine Workers of America was delayed until Friday when the international convention adjourned soon after convening today. This meant that with its main business of framing the union-miners' wage policy untouched, the convention today marked time.

Adjournment was taken to Friday to give the credentials committee time to prepare printed copies of a report on 11 contested seats. Another effort was made by Mr. Howat's followers to have the convention seat 125 miners representing the deposed Kansas locals. The effort failed on a showing that delegates from the provisional Kansas organization had been seated Tuesday, when the convention voted to accept the report of the credentials committee.

It was shown the 125 Howat followers had themselves voted in favor of the credentials report that seated representatives of the unions set up in Kansas when Howat and his followers were expelled.

Urge Intervention

By Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Special).—Believing a nation-wide strike in the anthracite coal fields almost unavoidable unless the government intervenes, William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, declared today that it was time for Congress to take some definite steps to remove the causes of friction between miners and operators.

Senator Kenyon has little hope of

MAYOR TAKES UP CHELSEA LIQUOR CASE

Lawrence F. Quigley, Mayor of Chelsea, today has under advisement the case in which two members of the police force were suspended recently by Francis McCarthy, acting chief of police, on charges of taking bribes and neglect of duty in connection with enforcement of the Volstead act. The Mayor heard the case argued yesterday.

Patrolmen Edward W. Isbester and John S. Twombly are the suspended men. Mr. Isbester is charged with taking a bribe of \$100 from Joseph Farney in return for promised immunity in the manufacture of moonshine whisky, while Mr. Twombly is charged with neglect of duty for not reporting the case when he became aware that corrupt conditions existed. On the witness stand Mr. Farney failed to recognize Mr. Isbester as the man to whom he had paid the \$100.

Candia Club Elects Officers
W. B. Underhill of Chester, N. H., was elected president of the Candia Club of New Hampshire, at its annual meeting Thursday evening at Hotel Victoria. Henry W. Hubbard was chosen vice-president, Miss Molly Foss secretary, and Mrs. Sam Walter Foss treasurer. The Candia Club was organized in 1900 by Mrs. Foss' husband, Sam Walter Foss, the poet, who was librarian at Somerville, Mass.

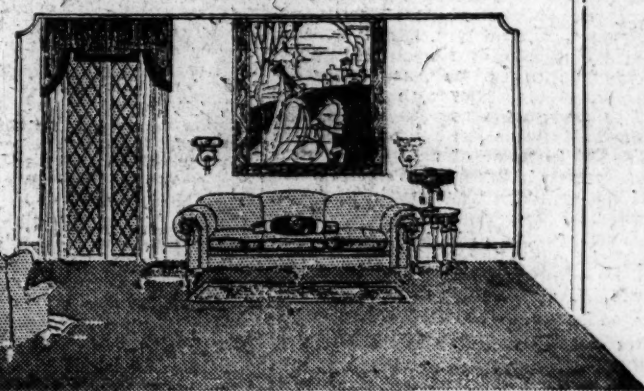
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There is a reason why business executives recommend Allerton House.

It is a great satisfaction for them to know that the man upon whom they place responsibility is living in an atmosphere of refinement, yet safely within his income.

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KLEARFLAX is a beautiful, thick, heavy, reversible, long-wearing floor covering made entirely of pure (flax) linen. This linen (flax), the sturdiest of all textile fibres, is stiff when new, for unlike the individual strands of cotton, silk, or wool, flax fibre is composed of bundles or grouped strands. This characteristic stiffness of new linen makes Klearflax endurance and beauty inseparable, for new beauty comes as use and wear work their softening and refining effect by separating these grouped strands.

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A small quantity of these unseparated fibres are purposely retained in the yarn for stiffening. Only with your hand can you detect their seeming harshness, and though the Klearflax surface soon wears smooth, the reinforcing fibres still remain buried in the yarn to give that sturdiness and flat-lying quality so essential in a good rug.

Klearflax weave and color are being imitated with yarns of dead wool, hemp, jute, grass, or paper, which cover an even poorer warp substitute. For years we have pioneered in the development of an all-flax linen yarn, fostering the culture of American grown flax for textile uses. Our efforts have produced, we believe, a rug that actually improves with wear—one that you can always tell by its sturdy feel. To protect you against the cheap, unsatisfactory substitutes which have sprung up as an inevitable result of Klearflax success, you will find our trade-mark in the binding or on the guarantee label attached.

At all good department, furniture and rug stores.

A catalog in color, giving essentials of and suggestions for correct room decoration, will be sent, free on request.

KLEARFLAX LINEN RUG CO.
DULUTH, MINN.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

BLOW TO SCHOOLS SEEN IN OPERATION OF LYNN CHARTER

Educational Authorities Seek Special Legislation to Permit City Librarian to Retain His Seat on School Board and to Validate His Acts Since Election

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special).—Legislation looking to more efficient administration of school affairs in this city will be vigorously sought by the citizens of Lynn from now on.

The first step in such a campaign is the filing of a bill in the Legislature by Representative Mial W. Chase of this city asking for special legislation that will enable Clarence E. Sherman to complete his term on the school committee and to validate his acts during the time he has served.

Mr. Sherman recently resigned from the school board when the point was raised that the city charter prohibits one person from holding more than one paid city position. Mr. Sherman is also city librarian.

The problem that the Lynn school authorities found themselves facing was this: that a man whose service had been highly satisfactory and who seemed to be peculiarly fitted to serve the best interests of the city was being debarred from giving the Lynn schools the benefit of that service through a technicality, the interpretation of which seems not in accord with the purpose of the framers of the charter.

Mr. Sherman's work on the committee had been such that he has had the constant support of the whole city.

senry, generally speaking. It is felt that his loss will be keenly noticeable. Not only that, but as matters now stand, all of his acts while a member of the committee since his reelection of Jan. 1 might be, and probably would be, open to invalidation under the ruling handed down by the city solicitor.

But more important even than either of these phases of the question, members of the board point out, is the possibility of a similar situation recurring at any time. This was the main reason the issue was taken to the Legislature for solution.

It was at first proposed to file a bill for an amendment to the city charter, making it read that no one person should hold more than one elective office. But this was found to be impossible because of a referendum clause that goes with all proposed amendments to the charter.

The decision was finally reached to attempt to obtain special legislation under suspension of the rules that would allow Mr. Sherman to complete his term of office.

That a bill seeking an amendment to the charter, carrying with it a referendum on the question, will later be filed now seems likely. If passed it will clear the way for more effective school government than this city has ever had.



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"Sugar is a product you use every meal. Its cost is small, but the importance of using the right sugar is great. Domino Cane Sugars, protected in packages, are standards of uniform purity, cleanliness and high quality. Make sure you get the best results—"

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectionery, Brown, Golden Syrup

WOMEN'S CLUBS INDORSE DRY BILL

Federation Votes Unanimously
for State Enforcement Act
—Governor Cox Declares
That Industry Is Improving

Four measures were indorsed at the mid-winter convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs held in Brighton yesterday. The Sheppard-Towner law, the state measure for consolidating county penal institutions under the jurisdiction of a state commission, the Curtis Citizenship Bill, and the proposed measure for bringing the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement law into harmony with the federal law, were discussed at the morning session held in the Allston Theater.

Over a thousand women from clubs in all parts of the State were present. Mrs. William J. MacDonald, president of the Brighton-Town Club, the hostess club, opened the meeting.

Governor's Address
Governor Cox, expressing enthusiasm for the interest in public affairs shown by the women, extended the greeting of the Commonwealth. He urged support of measures tending to the economy of the state funds and expressed great optimism for the future.

January, 1922, was a far more prosperous month for Massachusetts than January, 1921. Women can do a great deal to combat the tendency toward pessimism that springs up every once in awhile. We have every reason to rejoice at this time, because our industrial situation is steadily improving," said Governor Cox in closing.

The legislative measures were presented by Mrs. Charles Leslie May, chairman of the legislative department, who introduced the speakers.

Frank L. Brier, House chairman of the committee to investigate conditions in penal institutions, spoke in favor of the bill to bring all county penal institutions under the control of a state commission. He emphasized the fact that the state institutions provide constructive employment for prisoners, giving them an opportunity to learn useful occupations, whereas the county prisoners serving terms from two months to one and one-half years, are often idle the entire time.

Earl F. Blake, sheriff, Plymouth County, spoke against the measure, declaring that state institutions tend to reduce the men to "mere numbers." The vote was 250 in favor of, and 87 opposed to, indorsing the measure, only delegates voting.

Dr. Merrill Champion, director of the division of hygiene in Massachusetts, supported the federal Sheppard-Towner law, and Mrs. Henry Preston White, chairman of the Public Interest League, opposed its acceptance by Massachusetts. The vote was 211 to 183 in favor of indorsement.

Enforcement Bill Indorsed

Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president State W. C. T. U., urged support of the measure to bring the Massachusetts enforcement laws into harmony with the federal prohibition law. The measure was indorsed unanimously. Mrs. George R. Fearing, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, spoke in favor of the Curtis Citizenship bill, which provides that American women married to alien men may retain their voting right and full indorsement of the measure was voted.

In the afternoon Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, national president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who recently attended the Washington Conference, said, in part:

"The General Federation has created a special committee on international relations and intends to play up the problems of bringing the people of the earth nearer to one another at the next biennial meeting, in June, at Chautauqua. This committee will have on it women of various nations. Mrs. Horace Mann Turner is its chairman.

"It is preparing a study program on international law; the relations of the United States to various nations, European, Asiatic, South American; women's movements in all parts of the world, and the share of women in working for world understanding, and, finally, the efforts toward world peace in treaty making, in Hague conferences, in leagues and in the present Conference."

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARINGS MONDAY

CONSERVATION—Room 443, 10:30.
H. 356, P. of the Great Barrington Fish and Game Association for a change in the open season for woodcock.

H. 325, P. (from file of 1921) of the Fitchburg Sportsmen's Club as to regulating the possession and sale of immature fish.

H. 345, P. of Clarence L. Hathaway and another as to a close season on gray squirrels.

H. 357, P. of Everett St. Johns and others for longer open season on hares and rabbits.

H. 353, P. of Herbert P. Wines as to open season for trout.

H. 323, P. of Patrick A. Bove and another that the use of mounted bait in traps and snares be prohibited.

H. 324, P. of Charles S. Holden for legislation as to a close season on white perch.

H. 335, P. of T. B. Delaney and others for amendment of the law as to hunting and trapping of foxes.

JUDICIARY—Room 221, 10:30.
H. 1223, P. of John P. Barry as to the recovery from the State of certain losses in criminal cases where the defendant is acquitted.

H. 1224, P. of John P. Barry as to recovery of certain bail in criminal cases.

H. 1225, P. of William A. Lacey as to recovery of certain bail in criminal cases.

LEGAL AFFAIRS—Room 249, 10:30.

H. 511, P. of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor for the removal of free and private employment offices from the Department of Labor and Industries.

H. 712, P. of Francis A. Campbell for legislation to increase the fees of jurors.

H. 713, P. of John F. Woods that property of deceased inmates of the Soldiers' Home who die without heirs shall revert to said home.

H. 746, P. of John F. Hederan for an amendment of the law as to fees charged by keepers of intelligence offices.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE—Room 432, 10:30.
H. 40, P. of George B. Willard that Waltham may incur debt for constructing a new city hall and other municipal buildings.

H. 113, P. of Mayor Beal that Waltham may incur debt for constructing a branch library.

H. 114, P. of Mayor Beal that Waltham may incur debt for constructing a Junior high school building.

H. 121, P. of Mayor Beal that Waltham may incur debt for school purposes.

H. 735, P. of Richard D. Crookwell that Medford may incur debt for highway and street purposes.

H. 863, P. of James E. McVann as to appropriations by cities and towns for the maintenance of municipal light plants.

POWER AND LIGHT—Room 446, 10:30.
H. 743, P. of Everett W. Burdett for an equalization of the cash and share capital of certain gas and electric companies.

H. 224, P. of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton as to the distribution of company stock to supply electricity to electric light or power corporations (and to the acquiring by the latter of securities of the former).

H. 143, P. of Frank J. Donahue that the Department of Public Utilities may investigate the price charged for gas and electricity and order a reduction of the same.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE—Room 447, 10:30.
H. 253, P. of Edna Lawrence Spencer for the protection of mothers and children during maternity.

H. 180, recommendations of the Department of Public Health as to the adoption of the Act of Congress as to promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy.

H. 181, P. of William H. 180) accepting the provisions of an Act of Congress as to the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy and providing for cooperation with the federal government.

STATE ADMINISTRATION—Room 448, 10:30.
H. 436, P. of Atherton Clark that the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College may insure certain buildings and contents.

H. 770, P. of S. A. Gilbert Cox and another that the secretary of the Board of Registration in Medicine shall be a lawyer licensed to practice.

H. 574, P. of the United Improvement Association that the special commission on the Necessaries of Life be continued in power.

H. 436, P. of William H. Hearn that provision be made for the election by the people of members of the Public Utilities Commission.

H. 1076, P. of the Boston Chapter of the American Association of Engineers as to the collection and dissemination of geological information as to the natural resources of the State.

H. 1182, P. of Thomas J. Casey for the establishment by the State of a state printer and a State printing plant.

WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE—Room 245, 10.
S. 227, B. to enable the Metropolitan District Commission to construct a road from West Street in the town of Braintree along the southerly portion of Blue Hills Reservation to Houghton's Pond and Hillside Street in Milton.

H. 350, B. providing for the resurfacing and repair of the driveway of Cambridge parkway and for other necessary improvements thereon.

H. 315, B. to provide for the construction and completion by the Metropolitan District Commission of Neponset bridge over Neponset River between the cities of Boston and Quincy.

H. 721 (changed), B. relative to band concerts conducted by the Metropolitan District Commission.

H. 722, B. to provide for the resurfacing and repair of Mystic Valley parkway.

H. 1142, B. to authorize the Metropolitan District Commission to construct suitable shelters for the public at Lynn Shore Reservation.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.
Constitutional Law, Room 421. After adjournment.

MATTERS CONTINUED
Public Health.
S. 223, to prohibit pollution of fresh or salt waters by refiners or vendors of petroleum. (From Feb. 15 to March 8.)

FEWER IMMIGRATION EMPLOYEES NEEDED

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (Special).—The immigration offices at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are all concerned in the statement made here by W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, that there is contemplated a reduction in the number of employees of the service.

With the quotas from 17 countries exceeded under the 3 per cent Restrictive Immigration Act, Commissioner Husband says reductions in the forces at the eastern ports seem inevitable.

The Ellis Island force has already been reduced from 778 to 527 employees, following an efficiency survey made after Commissioner Husband took office.

BEER ORDER CALLED "A SIGN OF THIRST"

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—A resolution passed by the common council, urging the amending of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light beer and beer, is declared by Mayor Brainard to be "a sign of thirst and not an expression of conscience."

The Mayor asserted that he would veto the resolution on the ground that it is nothing more or less than "brewers' propaganda."

"I have received reams of propaganda material from brewer interests requesting that such a resolution be introduced in our council and they are trying to get it all over the country," said Mayor Brainard. "In his opinion the resolution would be taken as a joke if noticed at all."

Will Speak to Parents and Teachers
Angelo Patri, master of a large public school in the Bronx, New York, is to be guest speaker at a meeting of Parents' Teachers Association in St. Stephen's on tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Patri has won distinction as a schoolmaster, writer and public speaker, and the occasion of his visit is the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Parents' Teachers Association in this country.

The Massachusetts Association, which has invited him, is a branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parents' Teachers Association, and the meeting in Boston will be of national character.

POTATO GROWERS WANT NEW RATES

Aroostook County Men Protest
Against Omission of Ten Per
Cent Reduction in Maine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Potato growers of Maine, through the Public Utilities Commission of that State, presented at the Interstate Commerce Commission's general rate hearings today an argument for a special reduction of rates in their territory and upon their product.

Herbert W. Trafton, chairman of the state commission, and Charles P. Barnes, speaker of the Maine Legislature, were called as witnesses. Senators Fernald and Hale of Maine were on hand to support the application.

Mr. Trafton said the general 10 per cent reduction recently made on rates on farm products had been omitted in Maine and other New England territory. Though the Maine Central, the Bangor & Aroostook and Canadian Pacific lines in the State had finally allowed the 10 per cent reduction on interstate shipments, he said, state rates remained the same. Maine growers, producing one-ninth of the entire potato crop of the United States, have been put at a serious disadvantage with their competitors, according to the witness.

Attorney Hart, representing New England railroads, attacked Mr. Trafton's conclusions sharply on a cross-examination, alleging that the Boston & Maine and the Bangor & Aroostook had barely met operating expenses and charged last year. Mr. Trafton agreed but remarked that the Bangor & Aroostook was "on the tight side of the ledger."

Taking up the situation in potato markets, Mr. Hart demanded to know whether Maine potatoes, under existing rate structure, were not being monopolized by the market at Boston, furnishing 50 per cent of the supply for New York City, instead of 20 per cent as in pre-war years, and 25 per cent in Philadelphia, as against a merely nominal percentage in past seasons.

Mr. Trafton said he did not have the figures, but would not challenge the railroad showing.

LETTERS
Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Greeks and Royalists
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read your editorial about the Greek internal question, and I was surprised at your information and your personal opinion about it.

I shall ask you, an American citizen and consequently lover of truth and justice, to let me inform you that the Greek people and the Greek Government do not care for the recognition of the King of the Hellenes by the foreign countries as long as the Hellenic nation is conscious of its independence and its right of self-government and self-determination.

If the Greek-Americans stirred up the question recently, requesting the President of the most enlightened country of the world, and path-breaker of human freedom, to examine the question and throw his mighty influence on the side of justice, thus eliminating from America the disgrace that she tried to inflict upon the Greek people, a man whom they spurned and hated, it does not at all mean that the Greek people are discouraged, nor that the government elected by the unanimous will of the people is unstable.

Let me also inform you that there is no Royalist Party in Greece, but the party of the Greek people united against the detestable adventurer and foreign interference.

About the Royalist propaganda during the war and the story about the plebiscite, I shall only remind you that during the Venizelist dictatorship the Greek people were not allowed not only to mention the names of the King, Mr. Gounaris, or other anti-Venizelist elements, but even to use the name Constantine, by the definite threat of at least prison for life: that about 30,000 persons were killed, imprisoned or exiled; that the American Ambassador never characterized the plebiscite as prepared illegally, and that there was another candidate for the throne, too, Paul, Constantine's son, proposed by Venizelos.

At last I would like to ask you, Where did you get the information about the spirit of the army?

(Signed) JAMES ANDRESON.
Boston, Feb. 1, 1922.

The Land Value Tax

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

With the Federal Government combing the country for revenue, is it not singular that one of the greatest sources of wealth be neglected—the value of land? With our wise experts on the job day and night, it seems impossible to believe that this source of wealth has been mistakenly overlooked. If they are ignorant of its existence, is their ignorance not culpable?"

When the back of industry is being weighed down by taxes of every description, is there any reason why the landlord should escape "scot free?"

Landlords as a class earn 17 times as much as a class of workers, and income from the earnings of workers, levying a species of tribute. They should be made to pay their share of the almost insupportable burdens laid on the toilers. Every cent of tax placed on the value of land would be that much less tax to be paid by the present holders of wood. Why this profound silence on the part of our government? Surely, after years of education, we must know that the taxation of land values would yield substantial revenues. Is it not strange that no statesman has yet raised this question to the forefront, and no political party (that amounts to anything) has made it an issue?

Why not tap this source of vast revenue? Or is it necessary to find a sufficient number of martyrs ready to go to jail for paying no other taxes until this one is imposed?

(Signed) W. B. NORTHROP.
New York, Feb. 4, 1922.

WAKEFIELD MAY SELL GAS PLANT

Lighting System Must Either Be
Rehabilitated or Sold, Report
of Commissioners Says—Def-
icit Said to Have Been Cut

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17.—In a statement in a printed report being circulated among all consumers of gas and electricity, the Municipal Light Commissioners here say the time has come when the town must either spend a large sum in rehabilitating the plant, or take up the proposal made by many citizens that it be sold or leased.

The commissioners and manager estimate \$29,400 is needed for equipment and outside construction in the gas plant, and \$22,850 in the electric plant, a total of \$52,250, and by the statement, the town must decide to lease, they will ask the town for this amount.

Test of Public Ownership
Last night a group of citizens interested in disposing of the plant placed today in the town a printed article calling for a special referendum on the sale or lease question, thus bringing to a head a situation that has attracted attention throughout the country, because of the test of municipal ownership of public facilities which has been going on with varying success since 1894, with a more critical trial in the past few years.

A year ago there was a determined effort to dispose of the plant and contract with the Malden & Melrose Company for the local supply of gas and electricity. Proponents of the plan failed to rally the necessary two-thirds majority, however. Following the necessity of continuing at least another year, the municipal committee engaged a technical expert to manage the plant and asked the town for a year's trial under new management. This was given, although the department, and the manager in particular, have been the target of criticism such as the town never knew before.

In the report and résumé now in circulation, the commission asserts in 1921 the existing deficit was reduced by \$25,454, and the commissioners pay tribute to the efficiency of the manager, but both commission and manager stress the fact that the town has reached the end of its rope with the present equipment and the need of new machinery not exceeded by the need of new mains and wires and new consumers to enable the plant to manufacture in quantity and thus reduce the cost per unit.

The present rate for gas is \$1.95 per 1000 cubic feet, net, and a reduction can be made March 1, the commissioners say. It was cut from \$2.20 (the highest mark ever reached) to \$1.95 on April 1, 1921. The present rate for electricity is 13 cents, net, per kilowatt hour, and a reduction in this also is promised March 1 to a figure that will compare favorably with charges made by private corporations.

LABOR ADVOCATES START UNIVERSITY

American Federation Joined by
Educationalists in Effort to Set
up Massachusetts School

Hearing on the question of establishing a Massachusetts state university was mainly directed toward the appointment of a commission to investigate the need of such an institution, when educators from Boston and vicinity appeared before the legislative Committee on Education yesterday. There were two measures before the committee, both on the petition of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, one providing for a state university in the district of Boston to be known as "University of Massachusetts," and the other for inquiry into the question.

The opinion was expressed by the supporters of the inquiry that the people themselves would bring about an investigation through the Initiative and Referendum law if the Legislature does not choose to act. It was emphasized that the question of establishing a state university should be settled at once and that the public should be given logical reason, if it is decided that such an act is unnecessary.

Some of the speakers expressed the opinion that the present educational facilities of the Commonwealth could be used in the establishment of such an institution. It might be possible, it was said, to combine the activities of the normal school, state agricultural colleges, university extension courses and similar educational activities under the university.

Under the resolve for investigation a commission would be named by the Governor, to study and report on "the opportunities and provisions for technical and higher education within the Commonwealth; the need of supplementing the same and the methods of doing so; and whether said methods should include the establishment of a state university, or further cooperation with existing institutions or otherwise."

Among the educators who appeared in favor of the inquiry were Dr. L. M. Murlin, president of Boston University; Michael W. Murray, director of vocational education in Newton; Henry W. Holmes, dean of Harvard University College of Education; Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College; Dr. Lefavour of Simmons College; A. Lincoln Wilens, George H. Ellis, president of the Boston City College, and several Labor representatives.

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Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

FRIENDS of former Speaker Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, on Beacon Hill, and they are many, are declaring that he can be expected to enter the contest for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor against Alvin T. Fuller if his liberal suit next month against Mr. Fuller should be favorable to him. Former Speaker Warner, soon after he was defeated for the Republican nomination for second place on the state ticket in 1920, resumed the practice of law in Taunton.

While the former Speaker, Mr. Warner, was practicing law, he managed to find time to make many speeches dealing with governmental affairs, some of them straight political speeches. One thing is certain, his friends have kept asserting since he was defeated by a small margin, and this is Mr. Warner has not sulked in his tent.

Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor, Alvin T. Fuller, has been more and more in the limelight. He has been welcomed formally and officially into the house of the Republican chief officer, and Chairman Frank H. Foss of the Republican State Committee, the other day, characterized Mr. Fuller's frank declaration that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination as "Lieutenant-Governor, as tending to stifle the voices of those who would create discord in party ranks."

This statement of the Republican chairman was held to mean that Mr. Fuller's early declaration of his candidacy for the place he now holds in the party ranks stamped as fakes rumors that he might enter the lists for the Republican nomination for Governor against Governor Cox.

Foss indicated, pretty strongly that he believed such rumors had no foundation and that they never had any real source from whence to spring.

J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, was late the other night at a dinner where he was one of the special guests. When he did get to his apartment and sought to slip into his place undetected, he failed; as the salvo of handclaps indicated. Later in the evening he remarked to a friend that he had been working overtime. Asked why he did not apply union regulations to his conduct and demand time and a half of Governor Cox, the Attorney-General smiled and shook his head "no," but not a word of verbal comment escaped his judicial lips.

The Attorney-General has become one of the commanding features of Massachusetts official life. Personally he falls to thrust himself forward where politicians must do so.

His conduct is regulated along the lines of allowing his work to do the talking for him. In this, also, the quiet Attorney-General is setting a splendid example for some of the brethren in officialdom.

WOMAN IS DEFEATED IN SELECTMAN CAUCUS

Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Brookline's first woman candidate for the office of selectman, was defeated in the town caucuses yesterday by a narrow margin. She showed six on the list of candidates and only five names can go on the ballot. Women for the first time acted as precinct officers and voted in town caucuses, and the unusually heavy vote was due to this reason. Brookline women declare, however, that they are not in the least discouraged by the defeat of their candidate. Mrs. Whittington is chairman of the Brookline League of Women Voters.

Two new men were placed in nomination, G. Loring Briggs and Charles F. Rowley, and the other nominations were secured by Ernest F. Dane, Philip S. Parker and Walter J. Cusick.

For school committee Mrs. Ann C. Hoague, a new candidate, was successful, as well as two old members of the board, Michael Driscoll and Henry Ware. The present board of auditors were renominated, namely, William J. Love, David B. Church and James V. Duffy.

WOMEN UNITE TO SAVE ECONOMICS BUREAU

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 17.—Several hundred clubwomen of Quincy are putting forth every effort to prevent the contemplated abolition of the Bureau of Home Economics which was announced recently by Mayor William A. Bradford in order to cut down the city budget. With the prospect of a tax rate even higher than that of last year, which was \$36.40 per \$1000, it was thought that the newly-created bureau was a good place to economize.

When the announcement was made at a meeting of the Quincy Women's Club, however, that Miss Edith Badger, head of the bureau, had been notified the bureau was to be closed, at least temporarily, there was much adverse comment of the measure as one of great short-sightedness. The bureau has been doing much good in all parts of the city, members declared, and was a small expense to the municipality, one-third Miss Badger's salary being paid by the Commonwealth. The Women's Federated Society, comprising practically all women's organizations in the city, has taken up the fight to save the bureau.

BOSTON COURT IS TWO YEARS BEHIND

Relief From Present Congestion
in Federal Docket Expected
by Assignment of Extra Judges
Under Proposed Law

Relief from the congestion of the federal court at Boston, now crowded with 100 liquor law violation cases and hundreds of other civil and criminal actions, is looked for by federal officials here in the bill recently introduced in Congress providing 19 additional United States district judges. Two of the judges would be assigned to the Boston district.

The district attorney's office estimates it would take them at least two years and probably longer to clean up the criminal cases alone. There are also many civil cases to which the United States is a party. Some of these cases are lengthy and it would take at least another year to clean up this list. Officials believe that with the additional judges, the cases may be finished in about half this time.

Two Years Behind
There are several hundred civil cases on the list for trial, and one judge can be kept busy on them.

Several of the liquor cases are expected to involve prolonged legal battles. There are 329 criminal cases of all varieties pending in the office of Robert O. Harrie, District Attorney. Nine-tenths of these cases are expected to go to trial.

Discussing the situation, Joseph A. Keith, Assistant United States District Attorney, said: "If we didn't have any other case coming in it would take us at least two years to clean up the docket under conditions now existing in the shortage of federal judges. It doesn't seem fair to offenders, who are guaranteed a speedy trial by the Constitution, to keep them waiting so long, but under the present state of affairs we cannot do otherwise than take one case at a time."

"The last term of court lasted a little over five weeks and we were only able to try 10 cases, so you can see what a small percentage of cases we are able to dispose of in a term. Court is in session five hours a day and only four days a week. That gives us 20 hours a week and we can't get far when some of the cases take days to try."

Criminal Branch Needed
"We wouldn't accomplish as much as we do if Judge James M. Morton wasn't able to do about two men's work. There certainly is a great need for additional judges for this district, as we have cases pending that will take anywhere from one week to five or six, and some for much longer periods, to try."

"We should have a criminal branch in session at all times with two judges assigned to this branch. Under present conditions, while we are on a particular case we can't try any others, and conditions are not improving any as the docket keeps piling up with new cases. Right now we can't get a chance to try any more criminal cases until about the middle of April, as Judge Morton is engaged in hearing civil matters."

Judge Morton stated that there was great need for the two additional judges, as under the present method it was possible to dispose of only a few cases during a term of court where jury trials were involved. He stated that the proposal to hold a conference of senior circuit judges each year in Washington with the chief justice of the Supreme Court would be a good thing, as methods for speeding the administration of justice would be brought up and discussed.

NORTH MEXICO QUIET. SAYS ZONE GENERAL

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 17.—The northern military zone of Mexico now is quiet, with no sign of revolutionary activity, Gen. Eugenio Manner, zone commander, who arrived in Juarez from Chihuahua yesterday, said in a statement. The northern zone consists of the states of Chihuahua, Durango and the Laguna District of Coahuila.

Troops of the first cavalry division at Ft. Bliss continue to be held ready for emergencies. Army airplanes have been unusually active along the border in the vicinity of El Paso for two days.

Officers at Ft. Bliss today declined to comment on the preparations, beyond the statement that no orders for a troop movement had been received.

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ONE-TIME GERMAN ATLANTIC CABLES TO BE ALLOCATED

Representatives of France, England, Italy, Japan, and United States to Meet in Washington Next Week to Allot Lines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—An international conference to consider the allocation of the one-time German cables in the Atlantic will be called in Washington next week, Henry P. Fletcher, Acting Secretary of State, announced today.

The representatives of France, England, Italy, Japan, and the United States will be asked to meet and determine the disposition of the three cable lines taken over under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

The cables are now being operated by England and France under an agreement with other interested powers which provides the revenues shall be impounded and later divided among the powers in accordance with decisions reached by a conference on the subject.

Under the present arrangement, Great Britain is operating the cable line from Halifax to Panceña, while France is in control of the two running from Brest to New York and from Brest to Pernambuco, Brazil.

Italy has been seeking use of one of these cables, and proposed that revenues from their operation be applied to the construction of a new line from the Azores to a point in Italy, thus giving the Rome Government direct cable communication with the Americas.

Chief interest of the United States, it was said at the State Department, has been to obtain direct cable communication with Germany over the line from New York to Brest, connecting there with a line terminating in German territory.

The interests of Japan in the one-time German cables are understood to have been largely satisfied by the award to her of one of the lines radiating from the island of Guam, but Ambassador Shidehara will be invited to the forthcoming conference because of Japan's direct interest in the Atlantic cables under the Versailles Treaty.

Although the Dutch Government has not assented formally to the division of German cables in the Pacific, whereby a line running from Guam to its colonies in the Orient was given to the Netherlands, it was said today that the settlement effected under the Guam agreement would be in every way acceptable to The Hague.

STUDENTS TO HOLD "GENOA CONFERENCE"

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17.—Students at Trinity College here will have a "Genoa Conference" on Feb. 20 to discuss questions which are expected to be on the agenda of the conference of the nations of the world at Genoa, Italy. Students will assume the roles of leading statesmen, and so far as possible the consideration of subjects and parliamentary procedure will parallel that of the actual conference.

Harold T. Slattery of Bridgeport, Conn., has been named Premier of the conference, and through him the invitations to "representatives of various nations" who are students, have been issued. The preliminary announcement makes the program: revision of the treaties; national debts and other national matters; technical matters; international trade and credits; future of the League of Nations; supreme council and other forms of conference; acceptance of the findings of the Washington Conference.

BOSTON'S MEMORIAL MAY RISE FROM ISLAND IN CHARLES

Artificial Land in River for Projected 300-Foot Tower Would Save Cost of Spans of Proposed New Bridge, Member of City's Committee Declares

Memorials, from the simple base of a flagstaff to the looming Pantheon, were described and discussed by C. Howard Walker of Boston, prominent architect and member of the committee upon Boston's own projected war memorial, in an illustrated talk in the lecture room of the Fox Art Museum on Tuesday. Although Boston's memorial plans occupied in themselves a very small part of the time of the lecture, and the direct exposition of them was confined to commentary upon three lantern slides of architectural drawings, the talk revealed the modus operandi of the memorial committee in reaching a decision.

Recommendation that the Boston memorial should be built upon an artificial island in the Charles River and made accessible by a new bridge to replace the present Harvard Bridge was made, according to Mr. Walker, after 41 schemes had been presented and considered by the committee. Upon this island the 300-foot shaft of the memorial tower would rise, flanked at its base by two colonnades, so architecturally tipped that suitable buildings could be placed at the ends if desired. The cost of making the artificial island, declared the speaker, would be no more than the cost of the three spans of the new bridge it would eliminate. The whole plan, he stated, was unanimously thought by the committee to be the most appropriate, feasible and feasible that they could discover.

"We have carefully considered this plan for more than a year," said Mr. Walker. "Our report is sincere; our estimate is not wrong. We recommend that if no large memorial is to be made, this should be considered. Architecture, sculpture, and painting will combine to make this fit-

"Immigrants" Pay \$16 to Cross Pier

Tax Collected From Travelers Transshipping in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Harry Blake, a British subject, today paid United States customs officials \$16 for the privilege of escorting his wife and daughter from one side of a North River pier to the other.

The Blakes had just arrived from Bermuda on the steamship Araguaya when customs authorities demanded that the head of the family pay an \$8 head tax for himself and for his wife, an immigrant. Mr. Blake asserted they were not "landing"—they were just crossing the pier to the steamship Orbita, on board which they intended to go to Southampton, Eng.

He paid the tax, after being assured that he could recover the \$16 from the transportation company when he boarded the Orbita.

BOSTON CURLERS LOSE FIRST MATCH

Two teams were eliminated this morning on the rinks of The Country Club at Clyde Park, Brookline, from further competition for the Howard Stockton curling trophy when The Country Club No. 3 team defeated the Boston Curling Club, 22 to 11 at 17 ends and the Brae-Burn Country Club No. 1 team defeated The Race Brook Country Club team, 13 to 11 at 17 ends.

At the end of this morning's play the two above-named winning teams, two Ulica, N. Y., teams, three others from The Country Club, and another team from Brae-Burn were left in the competition which was continued this afternoon with the semi-final matches tomorrow morning and the finals in the afternoon. The summary of this morning's matches follows:

Country Club No. 3 Boston Curling Club
Dr. George Francis C. P. Curtis
A. S. Porter James McGraw
C. C. Wheelright Joseph DeCasper
Dr. E. A. Daniels, Dr. Joseph Paul, skip. 22 skip. 11

Brae Burn Race Brook
C. B. Waterman J. G. Richey
A. J. Seifridge J. A. Munro
P. Wetherbee William Peterson
E. R. Richfield John Dalgleish, skip. 19 skip. 11

Seize \$2500 Worth of Opium
Approximately 210 pounds of opium, valued at \$2500, were seized by Boston police officers today in a room at Healey's Hotel, Columbus Avenue and Dartmouth Street, occupied by John E. Smyth, who was arraigned in municipal court later charged with violation of the Harrison Drug Act. Police say this is the largest seizure made in Boston in 10 years.

Tells of Travels With Roosevelt
"Travels and Explorations in South America with Theodore Roosevelt" was the subject of a talk by Prof. George K. Cherry of the New York City Museum of Natural History at the annual gathering of the Daughters of Vermont at Hotel Vendome last evening.

Many Polish Families Leaving
WEST WARREN, Mass., Feb. 16.—Before the exodus of Polish families from this section today is a report that approximately 40 families will have left for Poland. According to letters written back by friends and relatives in their native land Poland is prospering and offers great opportunities to men with a little capital. As most of those who are leaving have saved up a little money during the war it is believed that they plan to go into business on their arrival home.

Price of Milk Is Reduced
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16.—Six of the largest distributors of milk in this city today reduced the price of milk from 12 cents a quart, bringing the retail price to 11 cents. Tait Brothers announced a cut this morning. The dealers will ask 10 cents a quart for the local milk of the New England Milk Producers Association to accept a cut of 1 cent in the price paid to producers.

ing and worthy of that for which it is intended." Much of Mr. Walker's talk was devoted to memorials in general and illustrated with slides showing notable examples of all time, from Trajan's column to Hastings' altar of victory in New York City. The perfect memorial, said, should be simple in design, exquisite in craftsmanship and artistry, fine and enduring of material, so placed that while the public moves constantly about it, it is not entered except as one enters a shrine, and so located that its beauty will be perpetually safe from disfigurement by the encroachment of other structures.

Y. M. C. A. Sectional Meet
The "Y" athletes from Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, Malden, Lynn, Beverly, Melrose, Hyde Park, Quincy, Rockland, Abington, Everett, Chelsea, Newton, Somerville will gather at the Hub "Y" Saturday evening, Feb. 18, for the Eastern "Y" sectional athletic meet. This is one of the seven qualification meets to be held on Saturday in various cities in preparation for the "Two-State" honors at the Boston "Y" on Feb. 25. The men in the events other than the relay will run in one class in the finals. The relay will be divided into three classes according to membership, under 1000, over 1000 and over 2000. The "Two-State" shield will go to the winning "Y," and gold, silver and bronze medals of special design will be given the individual place winners.

Mr. Ireland Visits Sons of Veterans
Clifford Ireland, member of Congress from the Fourth, Ill., district, and commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic, was an official visitor at a patriotic meeting of the Sons of Veterans Club in Faneuil Hall yesterday evening. The relay will be completing a tour of the New England organizations and last night saw the initiation of a class of 64 members and a drill by a selected degree team.

AUSTRIA WANTS NO "OVERLORDS"

Dr. Redlich Deplores Intimation That Tzecho-Slovakia Will Act as Guardian to Austria—Cooperation Is Much Desired

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (Special).—"Any pretense of 'overlordship' by Tzecho-Slovakia over Austria would greatly endanger the hopeful and perfectly sound character of the relationship between these two countries," Dr. Joseph Redlich said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Redlich, who was at one time Austrian Imperial Minister of Finance, made this statement upon being shown a London cablegram declaring that Dr. Masaryk's Government intended to act as "guardian" over the Austrian Republic. "The welfare of these two people calls not for 'overlordship' or 'guardianship' by Tzecho-Slovakia," Dr. Redlich continued, "but rather a permanent policy of mutual understanding and cooperation, and a fair solution of the social and financial problems involved in the execution of the treaty of St. Germain."

"It seems to me not a very happy form of expression," Dr. Redlich said, "regarding the friendly relations which have been created by the policy of both the Austrian and Tzecho-Slovakian governments in the last year, when the language is used that the latter country is a rising 'guardian' of Austria. The idea fostered in this dispatch that Tzecho-Slovakia is to be a sort of 'overlord' of Austria is purely one of hasty enthusiasm falsely directed. A policy of 'guardianship' or 'overlordship' of Tzecho-Slovakia directed toward the purely German Republic of Austria would be resented very strongly by the whole public opinion of the Austrian people and would not be at all acceptable."

"The political importance and sovereignty of the Austrian Republic must be retained, as guaranteed by the Peace Treaty. Any unbiased observer of past events, which were brought about through the Hapsburg monarchy, well knows that economically Tzecho-Slovakia is much desirous of the continuation and perpetuation of friendly relations with Austria."

"Cooperation must needs bring about a friendly relationship of both republics in regard to the general political problems of Central and Eastern Europe. This can best be accomplished on the basis of absolute equality of freedom and self-determination of both republics and their governments."

"Furthermore, Austria needs financial help in order to recover from the depreciation of its currency, whereby the whole social structure of Austria is, so to speak, suffering to its roots and the maintaining of a regular state budget has become impossible. Tzecho-Slovakia has indicated its appreciation of the great importance which the recovery of Vienna and Austria possesses for her by making her a loan of 50,000,000 kronen, thereby supporting a sister republic in her worst plight."

The former Minister of Finance said he was sure that neither Dr. Masaryk nor Chancellor Schober intended anything but that there should always be cooperation between their governments.

MR. RANDELL URGES AID FOR SHIPPING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (Special).—Half, at least, of the water-borne imports and exports of the United States should be carried in American vessels, Senator Joseph E. Ransdell (D., Louisiana), president of the National Merchant Marine Association, asserted. At present less than a third of the nation's overseas commerce is so carried.

Senator Ransdell made a plea for government aid in an address today before the Chamber of Commerce, in which he said: "American shipping is not standing up under competition. We were carrying 50 per cent of our trade in our own ships two years ago. Since then the volume of ship tonnage under the American flag has grown steadily, and the proportion of cargo tonnage, or commerce, moving in our own vessels has declined almost as steadily. In May, 1920, 50.1 per cent of our imports were American-carried; in December, 1921, only 23.5 per cent, a decline of nearly 22 per cent. In the same period the proportion of our exports going in American bottoms has fallen about 20 per cent. The fact, we have now reached the point where British ships are carrying more of our trade than we are."

Ontario Inquiry Complete
TORONTO, Ontario (Special).—The Rideau-Latchford Commission, appointed by the Ontario Government almost two years ago to investigate the administration of the Department of Lands and Forests has completed its public sessions. Over 3,000,000 words of evidence have been taken. In addition to its frequent though intermittent sessions in Toronto, the commission has made four trips to Sudbury, Port Arthur and St. Francis. It is estimated that the cost of the commission will be over \$300,000.

No Candidates for Offices
READING, Mass., Feb. 17.—With the last day for filing nomination papers near, Reading has not yet a sufficient number of aspirants to fill town offices. The entire board of selectmen declined reelection. Edward J. Dahill is the only avowed candidate, although former State Senator Edward B. Eames probably will enter the field. Mr. Dahill is a resident in the state division of highways. A probable candidate for this board is Frederick L. Springfield. Alvah W. Clark is a likely candidate for assessor.

Waltham Acquires Militia Record
WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 17.—The manuscript records of Artillery Company C of the First Regiment, Third Brigade, Second Division, Massachusetts Militia, for the years 1842 to 1848, have been presented to the Waltham Public Library by George E. Faggetter of New York, a former Waltham resident. This company's history is of interest to Waltham partly because of the fact that General, and later Governor, Nathaniel P. Banks was one of its officers.

DARTMOUTH HEAD RESISTS SECTARIAN INTERFERENCE

President Hopkins, in Letter to Pre-Millennialist Group, Says Point of View Is Illustration of Pernicious Influences of Denominational Control in Colleges

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 16.—Any attempts at sectarian interference with Dartmouth College educational policies will be resisted to the utmost, according to Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the institution, in his reply to the request of the pre-millennialist

your board will cooperate with us in an effort to remove occasion for complaint and in safeguarding the essential faith and interests of our beloved denomination.

"We wish to aid you in this and to work with you for the enlargement



Ernest M. Hopkins
President of Dartmouth College

group that policies be changed to coincide with the Baptist faith, and that "no teacher should be permitted to continue in any one of our schools without the clearest expression of his faith in the acceptance of our Baptist fundamentals."

It is pointed out that Dartmouth College is undenominational by its charter, which was granted more than 150 years ago, and President Hopkins, himself a Baptist, believes that the college should be kept free from denominational and sectarian teachings. The letter sent to him recently, signed by C. L. Laws and representing a group of pre-millennialists, urges a discontinuance of any study of the evolutionary theory, and warns President Hopkins that if he does not take steps to meet with their request they will take the matter further.

The letter to President Hopkins reads in part as follows: "Permit us to call your attention to certain paragraphs in the report of the committee of nine adopted by the northern Baptist convention last year, and to the analysis made by that committee of an investigation made by Dr. J. C. Massee.

Real Power of Control
"The real power of control over our schools is in the Baptist constituency in the general locality where the school stands. No school could resist the organized influence of the people of its part of the country."

"Here and there a teacher who has departed from the Baptist faith or has lost the Saviour's spirit. The utterances of these men have been published far and wide, and have brought strife into our ranks and confusion to our work. It is the duty of the Baptist communities throughout the country to displace the schools men who impugn the authority of the Scriptures as the word of God, and who deny the Deity of our Lord, but they must do it in the prescribed ways already indicated."

"Now we are sure that you, with us, are aware that the presentation of the report of Dr. Goodrich can in no proper sense be interpreted as an approval of modernism, rationalism, and materialism in our schools. That report rather emphasized the necessity for purging our schools of every leaven of philosophy, science, or theology, which in any way tends to discredit the faith of our fathers or put in jeopardy the faith of our children."

"We are sure that you are aware with us that the report has not allayed the suspicion against the schools in the minds of the great masses of our people. From every direction protests against the continuance of the present educational policy reach us. No teacher should be permitted to continue in any one of our schools without the clearest expression of his faith in the acceptance of our Baptist fundamentals."

"We write, therefore, as your brethren, to advise you: "1. That the agitation for correction in our schools will be continued. "2. To ask that you personally and

and strengthening in every way of the school committed to your care.

Reply of President Hopkins
In his reply, which is made to Dr. J. C. Massee, President Hopkins says: "I have received a letter from your committee, calling attention to certain paragraphs in the report of the committee of nine, etc."

"Of course, the letter could not have been sent to me officially because Dartmouth College is, by specification of its royal charter, undenominational and unsectarian, and it never has acknowledged nor accepted the control of any denomination."

"I, therefore, assume that the letter was sent to me because of my own membership in the Baptist denomination to which I was born and association with which I have always kept. I shall, therefore, answer the letter as an individual and not as president of Dartmouth College."

Pernicious Influence
"The point of view of the letter seems to me to afford the most definite illustration that I have ever seen as to the pernicious influences of denominational control, or an attempted denominational influence in educational institutions. The minute that education becomes something sectarian and open-minded search for the truth it has become a pernicious and demoralizing influence rather than an aid to society and an improver of civilization."

"Educational institutions are more or less familiar with the attempts of economic groups and the efforts of political groups to define what truth shall be taught within the colleges and to temper and to modify the curriculum so that it shall support 'orthodox' beliefs rather than to stimulate the progressive search for truth and the weighing of what we accept as truth to show whether it is true or not."

"I think that it might be desirable for the influences which were respon-

sible for putting out this circular letter, apparently under the aegis of the approval of the Baptist church, to consider the fact that if the spirit of propaganda is to be enshrined above that of the spirit of truth, the Master of Lies is going to be given a considerably greater prestige in the world than he has had before, even, and this will be at the expense of the cause of him who said: 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.'

"I believe that the honest agnosticism or doubt of any mind has the right to full play and that only out of such freedom of speculation can a genuine and strongly founded belief of any potentiality be acquired."

"I have been calling attention occasionally during the year to the sermon of John Robinson to the Pilgrims just before they sailed in 1620, in which he expressed his disappointment in the state of mind of the reformed church, calling attention to the fact that the Protestant reformation was avowedly to escape from the results of the conviction of the Roman Catholic church that all truth has been embodied in some early dispensation and that therefore any modifications of belief were iniquitous. Pastor Robinson then called attention to the fact that there is no difference in principle between that and the belief of the followers of Luther that the discovery of truth ended with Luther, or the contention of the followers of Calvin that the possibilities of the discovery of new truth ended with him."

"The speaker then goes on to urge the Pilgrims to keep open minds, an injunction which, of course, they speedily forgot to such an extent even that they were not willing to tolerate the modern sect of Baptists in their midst."

"It seems lamentable to me beyond measure that the Baptists, who have always professed to stand for freedom from church hierarchies and from influences which restrict the thinking of man, should now have a group rise within the denomination which wishes to put up the bars in so definite a way as your communication would seem to feel desirable and that is willing to abandon the spirit of Christ and the spirit of Christianity that seeking and asking are two prerequisites of having the door of truth opened."

"If the spirit of propaganda, as against the spirit of honest search for the truth, which, in thinly veiled form, your report stands for, is to be accepted as the legitimate agency of professedly Christian groups, there is no reason why we should dispute the caustic reference of Wells in regard to the sad regret that the cup in which the great cause of Christianity has been proffered has been so often 'poisoned.'"

"Finally, as one who comes from a long Baptist ancestry and who himself wishes to keep his association with the Baptist denomination, I would add a final word of personal regret that there are so continuously agencies within the denomination which, by a narrow spirit of literalism and by a spirit of timid shrinking from honest progressive thought, keep up a conscious policy of driving the thinking men out of the denomination—men we so much need if our common desire for the welfare of the denomination is to be conserved."

Deal to Play With Los Angeles
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—Announcement that Brooklyn had waived any claim to C. A. Deal, and that he was expected to play third base for the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League this year, was made by the local management today. Deal was obtained from the Chicago Nationals but recently was quoted as saying he would not play here unless offered more money than he could make in business in Chicago.

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SHEPPARD-TOWNER ACT IN QUESTION

Resolution in House Raises Issue of Constitutionality—Text-book Petition Fails

Question of the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Act passed by Congress was raised in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday when Representative Draper of Hopedale offered a resolution asking the opinion of the Attorney-General on the law. The order also inquired whether the State, by accepting the act, would waive its rights as a sovereign state to contest the constitutionality of the act before the United States courts and, also, if the Attorney-General thinks the act unconstitutional, how the State should raise the issue in the courts of the nation and protest against collection of money under it. The order was referred to the committee on rules.

Several reports of leave to withdraw were made yesterday. This report was made on a petition requiring photographs on chauffeurs' licenses and on a petition to exempt savings deposits invested in farm loan bonds from taxation. A petition for return to the convention system was recommitted on motion of Representative Brimblecom, who said the wrong document had been filed with the report.

Attempt by Representative Heffernan to revive the petition for licensing private detectives failed. He moved to substitute for an adverse report a bill for regulation on the ground that detectives mix with strikers and incite them to violence. During the debate it was brought out that the present law covers punishment of any such impersonation and the original adverse report was sustained.

Mr. Heffernan moved to reconsider and the motion went over to today by a voice vote.

The budget was postponed until Monday, when consideration will be taken up paragraph by paragraph.

In the Senate the Committee on Education gave leave to withdraw to two petitions of Senator Thomas L. Donovan for investigation by the Commissioner of Education of certain propaganda in connection with the Smith-Towner Education Bill, and for appointment of a committee of three to investigate history textbooks now in use in the public schools of the State. A similar report was given the petition to exempt automobiles from local taxation. Consideration of the bill relative to the investigation of the investments of insurance companies was postponed until Monday after debate.

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BRITAIN DISCUSSES A NEW ELECTION

Arguments Made For and Against
Early Appeal to Country—
Labor Party Strong and Tide
Seems to Run in Its Favor

LONDON (Special)—It is one of the peculiarities of our parliamentary system that almost at any moment, and with the briefest warning, the country may be plunged into the turmoil of a general election. At the time of writing, while there is no demand outside the active political parties and their organizations for an immediate election, and no government crisis likely to precipitate one, the press is packed with excited comment for and against an early appeal to the country.

For the moment the discussion is barren of any vital issue. The Coalition Party, more and more heavily weighted on the Conservative side, is tottering over, if it has not already lost its balance. Among the older Tories there is an insistent demand for a real Conservative party free from all Coalition influence. The chairman of the party, in a letter addressed to all Conservative members of Parliament, candidates, and agents, strongly deprecated the idea of an appeal to the country until the program on which the Coalition was elected is completed. The letter states clearly and emphatically that the pledges in mind are those for the reform of the House of Lords and lower taxation.

Coalition With New Title?

This official disapproval by the Conservative wing in the Coalition leaves the other wing very much in the air, and there is much speculation on the possibility of a revised coalition with some new title under which they might conscientiously serve. Attempts to find a bridge over which Coalition Liberals might return to their old party do not meet with much encouragement from the Independent Liberals.

On the other hand a "certain liveliness" characterizes the ranks of the Free Liberals. The party leaders are addressing crowded meetings of their followers up and down the country, and a big rally of their supporters with a representative all-star platform is arranged. The return of Lord Grey to the political arena has given added prestige to the party.

Labor Parties Active

The Labor Party, although its funds are depleted owing to prolonged unemployment and other causes, is full of fighting spirit, and according to Arthur Henderson, expects to place some 400 candidates in the field if the election is announced for February. In addition to the official

FRANCE BEGINS TO REALIZE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF PETROL

Experts Bewail Fact That Country Can Furnish for Her
Needs Quantity Estimated at Only One Hundred and
Fiftieth Part—Strange Lack of Foresight Alleged

PARIS (Special)—With the increasing use of petrol, France is taking stock of her position. She is realizing a little later than some other nations the tremendous importance of petrol which a few years ago was, compared with coal and steel, relatively small. The figures of consumption in France are eloquent enough and will speak for themselves. More-over we are only at the beginning of the extended employment of this commodity of prime necessity. The statistics showing the use of petrol in France are as follows:

	tons
1864	6,000
1870	32,000
1881	108,000
1892	215,000
1901	382,000
1911	508,000
1920	737,345
1921	800,000

What gives petrol its advantages are the fact that its heating power is superior to that of coal by 30 per cent, that it is easier to store and can be used by the simple turning of a tap. There is no need for the long files of porters and firemen, black with coal dust. There is no need for laborers in tremendously hot rooms engaged in shovelling perpetually coal into a furnace. The petroleum that is best adapted for heating is known in France as mazout—it is the rich distillate of petrol. Efforts are being made to substitute mazout for coal on the French trains. As for ships generally it is pointed out that in 1914 there were only 1,310,209 tons of shipnage driven by petrol, while in 1921 the tonnage had increased to 12,796,631.

Dependent on Foreign Supplies

The experts are bewailing the fact that France can only at present furnish for her needs a quantity which is estimated as the hundred and fiftieth part and that researches in France and in the colonies, though giving rise to certain hopes, are not so promising as was at once thought. At any rate France in this respect is dependent upon foreign supplies and the bargain which she recently concluded respecting the petroleum of Mesopotamia, with the English Government, does not really do much to solve the problem. France remains a tributary country. It is claimed that there has been a strange lack of foresight. From the year 1900 onward the growing importance of petrol might have been foreseen. A few importers in France realized what was happening, and formed a consortium to secure the French monopoly. Later they occupied themselves only with their own interests and sacrificed French needs. They pleaded the customs tariffs in France which certainly have been high and are discouraging.

These duties were different for raw petrol and refined oil. They were 9 francs per hectolitre—300 pints—for crude petroleum and 12 francs for refined oil. This difference

bor candidates, there will be nearly 20 others who will run in the interests of the Cooperators. The local Labor parties are working with considerable spirit, and in certain areas with unbounded confidence of victory. The tide of affairs may be said to run in favor of the Labor program, and the party is certain of support beyond its own ranks.

Trade interests are said to deprecate an early election because of its interference with industrial affairs, but it is doubted whether delay, with the inevitable political campaign, will not be still more unsettling. At the moment of writing there is an attempt to make it appear that the Prime Minister must either now appeal to the country and smash the present Coalition Party, or continue in office to bring forward legislation for the reform of the House of Lords and the bidding of the Conservatives. Out of this ingeniously contrived situation Mr. Lloyd George, doubtless, will choose his own way of extricating himself.

AMERICANS PUBLISH MESSAGE TO SCOTS

EDINBURGH (Special)—An evidence of the good feeling that prevails mutually among the students of Edinburgh and the students from America who have been sojourning temporarily in the Scottish capital, is a message published on behalf of the students, by the honorary secretary of the American Club, Edinburgh. It expresses the thanks of the students for "the signal intellectual and spiritual advantages of the Scottish capital and the unbounded hospitality of many of its homes," and concludes:

"At the close of the past momentous month which has brought to the world both the Irish peace settlement and the Four-Power Alliance these greetings carry with them a special feeling of joy and thankfulness. It is a time when the hearts of all on both sides of the Atlantic must rejoice at the steps which have been taken to bring about that lofty, yet most practical, and we believe realizable, ideal of 'peace on earth: good will among men.'"

This message has afforded great satisfaction to the people of Edinburgh.

Government Changes in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Special)—The Jewish press in Rumania is speaking of much reserve regarding the recent change of government in Rumania, arising out of the formation of the new cabinet by Mr. Take Ionescu. On the whole, the opinion seems to be that the new Cabinet indicates no change in the general course of affairs in the country, particularly in relation to the Jewish population. The Jewish press flashes an article in which it calls upon the Cabinet to put a stop to the old method of repressing the political demands of the Jews in Rumania and to give them more consideration.

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was meant to favor the national industry of refinement. The consortium evaded this intention of the Legislature by preparing in the producing country a mixture composed of 90 per cent of paraffin oil and 10 per cent of residuum. This mixture was regarded as crude petroleum and it was possible after its importation to separate the refined oil from the residuum without much trouble. Ten firms composed the consortium; there was no competition. Each firm had its zone of action and the prices were fixed by the syndicate. The syndicate could enjoy virtual monopoly because of the customs duties which were made to operate against foreign firms.

In 1908 the French Parliament tried to end this policy of the least possible effort. It imposed a tax upon the process of refinement which made practically useless the method of importing a mixture. The consortium replied by simply purchasing directly all the refined products it required in the country of origin and closed its factories while preserving the exploitation of oil in France.

Acting as Intermediaries

This method of relying on other countries, of purchasing abroad and reselling in France at large profits without the smallest risk, is the cause of France's absolute dependence upon the foreign petroleum companies. The French did not trouble to obtain concessions or to work wells. They merely acted as intermediaries; they risked no capital in the production of petroleum; they employed no capital in the creation of refining factories in order to obtain all the by-products of petrol which are constantly increasing owing to incessant discoveries. The French who had obtained the monopoly of sales in France were content with their role and endeavored to do nothing more than keep their little commercial situation.

Industrial nations, America, England and Germany—with Dutch companies—were preoccupied with the problem of assuring for themselves a share in the production of petrol. They realized the need for becoming masters of the reserves which exist in the world of this combustible. The rush to seize the centers of production has indeed a fascinating history. France to all intents and purposes remained outside the movement. From 1899 onward big companies were being formed for the exploitation and the transportation of petrol. France remained indifferent.

This explains why today France finds herself in a difficult position and why a petrol war can be waged upon her soil. She has undoubtedly been blind to the possibilities and whatever may be said for or against the methods by which various companies and countries have obtained possession of the world's petrol France has shown extremely little foresight and enlightened commercial practice.

PICTURESQUE REVOLUTIONARY OF PERSIA STILL UNCAPTURED

Ehsanulla Escapes to Moscow After Daring Raid Which
All but Captured Teheran—Red Leader Has Taken
Part in Every Armed Struggle of Persia Since 1905

MOSCOW, Jan. 22—Ehsanulla, the chief of the red revolutionary movement of Persia, who last June made a daring raid that all but succeeded in capturing Teheran, has escaped the Shah's cosacs and is now here.

"The people's struggle against the Shah and the feudal landlords has failed. There'll be no more," he said. Ehsanulla is called the most picturesque figure of all the bandit and revolutionary leaders of the Middle East.

Educated and daring, for 16 years he has fought the established order in Persia. His long hair and shaggy beard are known to thousands of Persian peasants.

He is known as the Karl Marx of Persia, but in many ways resembles Makno, the peasant leader of South Russia. He has never been captured, though he has taken part in every armed struggle of Persia since 1905. He might now be master of Teheran and of Persia but for quarrels between two of his associate leaders, Kutichuk and Haidar.

With a peasant army strengthened by Russian Communists, he struck from Resht to Teheran; while many

of the Shah's 50,000 troops were putting down risings at Tabriz and at Horoshan, and was within 35 miles of Teheran when a betrayal in his own ranks gave news of his whereabouts and forced his retreat.

"After the Anglo-Russian treaty, by which both nations agreed to leave Persia alone," said Ehsanulla, "I realized that the Sayyid Zia-U-Din Government was a reversion to the old, corrupt law of the feudalists, each of whom is a sort of a little shah, and that the rule of the combined peasantry and educated class would go under, perhaps forever, unless I made a last desperate effort."

"So I got together a few thousand peasant soldiery and by secret paths and rapid marching tried to reach Teheran. The Cosacks of the Shah began to attack me, and the Russian Communists with me lost heart. I fought until I was surrounded, and then retreated."

"There need be no fear that Persia will join the Pan-Islamic union projected by Enver Pasha. The Islamic religion has ruined the Orient and we have no desire to form a union that would again place us in subjection to the Turks."

LEAGUE REPORT ISSUED IN BERNE

Instructions to Delegates Constitute the First Report on Events at Geneva Last Fall

BERNE, Switzerland (Special)—Owing to the fact that our federal government's report on the League's first assembly was made part and parcel of the Foreign Department's general report for 1920, it was not dealt with in our Parliament before October last, just one day after the examination of the second assembly. In respect of the latter, however, the official report took the shape of a separate document, in accordance with a promise of the Federal Council given to the National Council in the fall session. This report has just been made public along with the literal text of the official instructions to the Swiss delegation at the second assembly.

The democratic supremacy of this country over all other members of the League is proved anew by two circumstances, i. e., that this report is the first issued by any government on the Geneva events of September, October, and November, and the publication of the wording of the delegates' instructions is an absolute innovation—a fact duly emphasized in the preamble to the document. The three reasons given for this deviation from the international tradition are, the direct cooperation of the Swiss people in the League, the unusually great attention given to League problems by our public opinion, and the desire to show that the Federal Council has remained true to the League policy manifested by it from the outset.

Comprehensive Instruction

The report in question is tantamount to a description of the fall debates in the Geneva Salle de la Reformation. But the instructions are its most attractive section. Their 12 divisions were not fixed by the government before a profound study of the Assembly's agenda by our foreign department and before a long meeting with the appointed delegation. The first division states the delegates' chief task to be to insist on the realization and development of those principles of the covenant which were the prime inducements for Switzerland to enter the League.

Division 2 enjoins upon the delegates the duty to watch over the rights of the smaller states and see to it that in the matter of the election of the judges of the International Court, the Assembly be not ousted by the Council.

Division 3 shares the somewhat narrow Canadian view that the League ought to refrain from too many undertakings.

Division 4 is devoted to the handling of the League Council's annual report by a commission before being dealt with by the Assembly.

Against Political Jockeying

According to Division 5, the delegation was bound to oppose any attempt on the part of other delegations to strike members' motions or proposals submitted on account of their safeguarded right, of the agenda out of political considerations.

Division 6 emphatically obliges the delegation to insist on the introduction of compulsory international jurisdiction; however, the delegates were obliged, for practical reasons, to accept the Scandinavian suggestion to leave this matter in abeyance during the second session of the Assembly.

Division 7 concerns the admission of fresh members. Of course, the instruction is to the effect that Switzerland must vote for the admission of any and every recognized state wishing to be admitted. Further, without reserve, the delegation "must use every opportunity for promoting the League's universality." As for Germany, the Federal Council reserved the right to decide, "to propose in certain circumstances the admission of Germany." The report does not mention the reasons why such a step was never made by the Swiss delegation.

The remaining five divisions are of minor importance. The twelfth deals with the League's seat; it emphasizes that Geneva is to be upheld as "the given seat" from the viewpoint of the political independence of the League and its development along the line of a truly universal commonwealth.

MASONS ORGANIZE 15 NEW LODGES

Total of 3726 Now Under Jurisdiction of United Grand Lodge of England

LONDON (Special)—Warrants for 15 new Masonic lodges were issued by the United Grand Lodge of England last month. Four of these will meet in London and one each at Horley, Kingston-on-Thames, Stretford, Pangbourne, Alfreton, Wakefield, Birkenhead, Chatham, Wigan, Liverpool, and Tanganyika, East Africa. This addition makes 3726 lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

Many of the 1921 lodges were formed in a general way, but among the "class" lodges were Ceres (corn trade); Rotarian; Incorporated Accountants; Painters Stainers; St. Marylebone Borough Council; Connaught Army and Navy; South Eastern Bar; Archer (timber trade); Needle-makers; and the following schools and college lodges: Old Uppingham, King's College School, University of Liverpool, Westminster City School, and Edward Alleyn.

There have been exceptionally few changes among the heads of the provinces and districts. A new district grand master has been appointed for Hong Kong and South China (the Swiss Lodge of the Holyoak), and Percy Hobson (Holyoak), and Wellington, New Zealand (James Henry Burnell). New deputies have been appointed in six divisions: Oxfordshire (Major Mark Weyland); Northern China (J. J. Woolley); Eastern Archipelago (Alexander William Sir Lee O. P. Stack); Hong Kong and Southern China (Hirson); Hamilton Sharp, K. C.; and Jamaica (the Hon. Henry I. C. Brown, K. C.).

To date the official returns show that 296 lodges have notified their intention to qualify as Hall Stone lodges under the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. This number does not include lodges which are contributing but not qualifying. The qualification of a Hall Stone Lodge is a total list, including its own donation, amounting to an average of 10 guineas a member for fully subscribing members and 5 guineas a member on the country list. Every lodge qualifying will be recorded in the new building as a Hall Stone Lodge and be entitled to a silver level to be worn as a collar-ette by each successive master during his year of office.

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MOROCCO VISITED BY WAR MINISTER

Spain's Army in Her Protectorate, From Melilla to Tetuan, Inspected by Mr. de la Cierva—Visit Causes Surprise

MADRID (Special)—Another effective demonstration has been given that Mr. Juan de la Cierva, War Minister, is not in the least like any other politician in Spain, and again he causes a little temporary embarrassment to others by the hustling ways he has. His latest enterprise is another visit to the army at Melilla, in Morocco, his third since the campaign began, and this time he swept along from one end to another, from Melilla to Tetuan, and saw everything, inspecting, complaining, ordering, and making orations in a new style.

The nature and the circumstances of this expedition were wholly unprecedented and unconventional; it was undertaken at a time of some political doubt and anxiety, and, having been thought about one morning, it was begun the same evening. The first anybody knew about it was when certain editors and members of the staffs of leading Madrid newspapers were rung up on the telephone by Mr. de la Cierva and told to get ready to go with him to Melilla.

The announced intention in regard to the visit to Morocco was to visit the positions recently reconquered and give the newspaper editors a better idea than they had hitherto of the work that had been done, while it was whispered that while Mr. de la Cierva was in Morocco some important developments in the matter of the much-discussed ransom of the Spanish prisoners would ensue. There was further a rumor that Spain would possibly be willing to pay the ransom money that Abd el Krim was wanting or asking for, or something near to it, on condition that the money should be devoted to the restoration of places destroyed in this war.

Strength of Troops Displayed

On the afternoon of the first day at Melilla, Mr. de la Cierva and his guests, accompanied by General Berenguer, went along the Hidon road to the position of Yaxanen, and as they proceeded they saw tribesmen of Beni Sizar, the foremost of the friendlies, busily engaged in repairing the damage that had been done to this road. At Yaxanen the strength of the Spanish troops was displayed, and from the ramparts the War Minister and the newspaper men looked out toward Tifasor, the most advanced position, Monte Mauro, and the River Kert, landmarks that loom up in greatest military importance at the present time. In the evening, back in Melilla, the War Minister conducted a number of inspections, and dined and slept at the Residencia, having given instructions that all were to be called before daylight to make a visit to the advanced position of Zaio, not long in the possession of the Spaniards.

Two Women Ransomed

Some very interesting things followed, for on the opposite bank an automobile, surrounded by a crowd of natives, was seen, and a few minutes later it came across. The occupants were Mr. Isidor de las Casillas, Spanish Consul at Uxia, and two ladies. It transpired that the Consul was putting the latter on their way to Melilla. They were natives of Almeria, who had happened unfortunately to be in Zeluan at the time that it capitulated to the Moors when Abd el Krim was carrying all before him last autumn. They, along with 17 other women, were tricked by the Moors into leaving Zeluan under the pretense of being given a safe escort to Melilla, while the rebels then wreaked their will on the men left behind. The women were first taken to the zoco of El Arbaa and afterward to the house of Ben Chellal.

the big rebel chief. Ultimately, quite lately, negotiations for their ransom were opened by the Spanish Consul aforementioned, and the matter was arranged in respect of these two women for the sum of 3000 pesetas. They gave a remarkable story of the surrender of Zeluan, intimating that the officer in command had been misled.

Visits to Other Positions

In the afternoon there were visits to other positions and the party witnessed the surrender of a large number of rebels, who came in to Melilla to give up their arms. And Abd el Kader, the big chief who has been the faithful friend of Spain for a long time, after previously being an enemy, a man of much influence, who has been a cardinal factor in the stirring events of the last few months, controlling important tribes of Beni Sizar, showed how such a Moor as he could play the host and entertain his visitors with simple magnificence.

On the last of the three days spent at the Melilla end of the Spanish protectorate in Morocco, Mr. de la Cierva and his party paid a solemn visit to Monte Arruit, where last autumn the Spanish garrison held out so bravely and so long, and the forced surrender of which is coming to be reckoned as one of the worst humiliations ever suffered by Spain. Before coming to Monte Arruit they visited other spots which will be forever memorable in the records of this campaign, including Batel and Tistatin.

In the evening, when the party had returned to Melilla, they were called together for a conference with Mr. Fernandez Almeida, who, on behalf of the government, had had the arrangements for effecting the ransom of the prisoners in hand. He gave them a minute account of all the negotiations that had so far taken place, showing that the government had spared no effort or sacrifice to bring about a successful result.

ULSTER NATIONALIST FAVORS PERSUASION

DUBLIN, (Special)—An interesting view of the Ulster problem was that advanced recently by Louis J. Walsh, a Northern Nationalist.

The Free State policy toward Ulster must be based on either force or persuasion, but the two methods of action cannot be combined. The policy of coercion does not appeal to Mr. Walsh. "It would lead to international complications with England, and possibly to war. It would retard the Free State in its work of reconstruction, and would fail in its objective of securing a united Ireland." In strongly advocating a policy of conciliation he said an effort must be made to win Ulster.

He would call a truce with the Six-County Government, would lift off the boycott, and would suggest giving the Ulsterman time to think without angering him by shaking the fist in his face.

NEW JERSEY BOY WINS SCHOLARSHIP

NEW YORK (Special)—Laurence Dorman Jordan of the Morristown (N. J.) High School has won the first prize in the scholarship contest conducted by Columbia University for the best essay on "The Place of Athletics in Education." The first prize was to be either \$100 or a year's scholarship with a renewal contingent upon the quality of the student's work. Mr. Jordan has chosen the scholarship.

A second prize of \$50 was awarded to Clarence H. Mowen of the Plainfield High School, and a third prize of \$25 to H. B. Criswell Jr. of the Bryan High School, Dallas, Tex.

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EGYPT AWAITING MOVE BY BRITISH

Country Quiet Pending Lord Allenby's Exchanges—Nationalists Are Still Active

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (Special)—Although it has been expected that Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha, who has been in close association with Adly Pasha, the late Premier, will form a new ministry, action awaits the outcome of the exchanges between Viscount Allenby and the Home Government on the Egyptian policy.

Meanwhile, the country has been fairly quiet, although the Nationalists continue to demand the return of Zaghlul and to make appeals for boycotting everything British.

The government plans to introduce a measure by which each student or schoolboy under the Ministry of Education would be required to furnish a monetary guarantee for his good conduct.

Abdel Aziz Bey Fahmy has resigned from the Wafd, or Egyptian delegation, whose president is Zaghlul. This clever lawyer was considered the most influential of the remaining members of the Wafd, and his resignation is said to leave it without anyone capable of taking up an active campaign on behalf of the deported Pasha. The Egyptians need a strong leader when any concerted action is required. Thus the prospect of a Pan-Egyptian conference, as proposed by the Wafd, in order to determine its future policy, now that its leader has been deported, is said not to be very bright.

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Flourishing Art Colony Planted On the Edge of the Desert Sends Out Brilliant Exhibits

BY ITS annual exhibits of paintings all over the United States, the Taos Society of Artists has made thousands of people familiar with the brilliant blue skies, the brown Pueblo Indians and the yellow sands and adobe houses of the American southwest. Headquarters of the society are at Taos, an old Spanish Indian town in northern New Mexico, and the founding of the colony there was an interesting bit of adventure with a genuine west setting.

Twenty-two years ago, two young painters, fresh from their studios in New York and Paris, were traveling overland in a wagon, exploring the country for things to paint, and came upon the old frontier town of Taos, then a lonely handful of adobe houses on an elbow of the Rio Grande valley, 60 miles from a railroad. The desert stretched away to the south and west and the blood of Christ mountains loomed on the east and north. Everywhere were the high-keyed blues and yellows, the purple shadows, the scintillating lights of the desert plains. And against these were contrasted the restful greens of the narrow valley. Beyond the valley lay the Rio Grande Cañon where the river foams and plunges among gigantic precipices.

The two painters were Bert G. Phillips and E. L. Blumenschein, the first members of the Taos Society of Artists. They were delighted with the wild beauty of the place and decided to camp for a while and do some painting. At first they were not much concerned about organizing an art society. Their immediate associates were the 500 or 600 Indians in the two great, community houses beside the river, and the miscellaneous company of pioneers huddled around the plaza at Taos. They found the Indians more agreeable on the whole, and decidedly more paintable than the white population. There was a cut-throat gang in control of the town. Men slept with their guns handy, and no one ventured to go alone to the post office after dark. Huge plank shutters and doors protected the adobe houses and were always securely bolted at night. Only the rude necessities were obtainable. You couldn't introduce many of the luxuries of civilization by way of a 60-mile stage even if you had wanted to.

Primitive Indian Life

The Indians were harvesting their corn and beans in the fertile valley, and accompanying them with the ceremonies of song and dance by which the Pueblo expresses his prayers of thanks or supplication. They were picturesque native dress, ground meat in primitive mortars; and baked bread in round, outdoor ovens of clay. The life, color and freedom of the vast open spaces fascinated the artists and they felt also the intriguing significance of the Indian character and life. These things compensated for the lack of many comforts and conveniences and for the rawness of the pioneer town. So they stayed on, painting together until fall, when Blumenschein decided to go to Mexico.

Phillips said he would remain at Taos until Christmas and then perhaps join his friend further south. But when winter came he was no reader to leave. Instead, he was more than ever anxious to stay. He kept on alone, making friends with the Indians and gradually developing a force of opposition to the lawless elements in the town. J. H. Sharp, the Indian painter, had visited Taos a year or so earlier but had moved on to a less primitive post. Learning that Phillips was alone, Sharp came back and built a studio in the old Franciscan church, which served the double purpose of a shelter and a sanctuary. Phillips had by this time begun to dream of the art colony that was to be. Through his influence, Blumenschein returned, and E. Irving Couse, who had been painting the Indians at the northwest, moved to Taos and began doing the Pueblos. A few years later O. E. Benninghaus came from Saint Louis, and so the colony grew.

Later, W. Herbert Dunton, Walter Ufer, Victor Higgins and Julius Rolshoven joined the group. Still later came Robert Henri and Albert L. Cross. Some of the men live at Taos practically all of the year. Others spend their winters in New York or some other city. While keeping in touch with art interests the country over, Phillips has made his home at Taos ever since he landed there in a covered wagon 22 years ago. He feels intensely the unusual beauty of the place, and his work reflects with striking clarity the primitive character of the Indians and the spirit of the setting.

The Traveling Exhibitions. Every autumn the Taos Society of Artists sends out a new lot of paintings, which goes the rounds of the eastern galleries and also visits the chief cities all over the country. Sometimes a number of the exhibits are kept open at the same time. And pictures by the different members are now to be found permanently in all the large art galleries and in many private collections.

There has been no attempt whatever to organize a school of painters at the house of a group having common art theories or ideals. A generous spirit of cooperation allows each man to work out his own artistic salvation, and the exhibits show marked individuality of temper and method.

Taos has grown more civilized in the years since the art colony began, but has lost little of its early charm. It is now 25 miles from a railroad, and the Indians live on in their adobe pueblos much the same as when Phillips and Blumenschein began using them as models. Most of them still wear Indian dress. They raise corn, beans, melons and fruit in their fields along the river. They hold secret tribal rites in underground council chambers and perform their annual ceremonies to the gods of rain and harvest.

The visitor may reach Taos today by automobile stage from Taos Junction, on the Denver & Rio Grande. The road winds across a plateau sparsely covered with scrubby pinyon, dips into a range of low hills, and then makes the wild plunge through the miles of the Rio Grande Cañon in a hair-lifting trail that five miles

of cañon going. But at one is sufficiently thrilled by the splendor of the scenery he becomes indifferent to the careening flight of the stage.

The narrow track vaults up and down, now curving around the head of a giant cliff, now dropping into the river bed and rising along a jutting shelf of rock barely wide enough for a single car. At the edge of the rim are the tops of tall pine trees, and the river gurgles through perpendicular walls hundreds of feet below. Perhaps a lone forest rider grows into view from a bluff of horse and hawk against a distant cliff. A little, bare-headed Indian in a red blanket may delight your eye as he picks his way down a rocky trail, following the footsteps of his ancestors.

The dusty road winds into Taos past adobe huts and old mission churches. Between thick brown walls are glimpses of green trees and tall red hollyhocks. The stage halts at the corner of the square before the one hotel in town. Beyond the plaza with its dusty cottonwoods is the post office, the old Kit Carson house, and a huddle of adobe shops. A patient little community is Taos, with its desert glow about it, its one stage a day, and every stick of freight carried through the scrubby pinyons, across the sandy plateau, and up and down the tortuous curves of the cañon trail.

But there are delightful houses and gardens behind the high adobe walls that border the narrow streets. At first the streets seem rather bare and unfriendly, but gradually one grows to enjoy them and the easiness of the pace. One pulls a rope, tinkles a mission bell above an old Spanish doorway and gains admission to a cool, cloistered interior or a vine-draped portico.

Cool, Gray Studio

Trees, flowers and cool, gray studios are peculiarly welcome after the cañon trail. The studio home of Bert Phillips is a charming spot, spacious enough to make the city dweller sigh with envy. Cottonwoods rustle about the doors and windows, hollyhocks bloom against masses of green decked with desert sunshine, and the long, airy rooms with books, pictures and rare old rugs and furnishings, make the desert solitude seem a remote unreality.

O. E. Benninghaus owns a fine new house on the west loma. E. Irving Couse has made a studio and home from an old Spanish convent. Its gray arches are curtained with vines and its long porch commands a splendid view of the valley and mountains. The sun dial with its seats on the west terrace is a good place to view New Mexico sunsets.

J. H. Sharp occupies an adjoining wing of the same old convent, and he is fond of posing his models in his patio garden. Sharp owns what is probably the finest collection of Indian relics outside of a museum. Brides' dresses made of cloth woven before the Spaniards came are among the treasures. These are exquisitely embroidered and there are rare old blanket designs, baskets, pottery, moccasins, head bands, bows, arrows and a genuine buckskin tepee. One could gain a fair idea of Indian culture by a study of this collection alone. Sharp

knows the Indians of the northern states as well as the Pueblos. He has a Montana studio where he spends a part of the year.

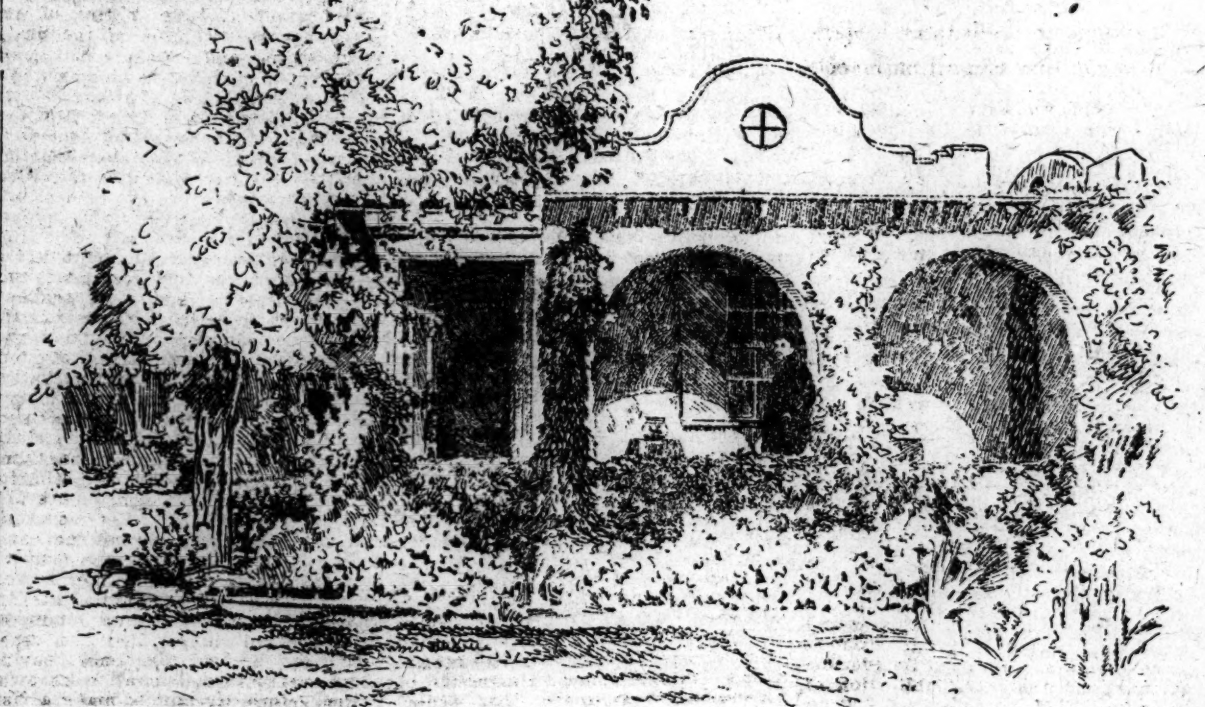
Dunton, a Cowboy

W. Herbert Dunton, whose illustrations for western stories are widely known, is pretty sure to keep hold of a studio at Taos, though he may also have one in New York, where he is in close touch with the editors. Dunton is a discerning painter as well as a popular illustrator. He knows the west from actual experience, having "punched" cattle from Montana to Mexico in the days of the great open ranges. He can throw a rope and "hog" a calf with the nonchalant grace of the real cowboy, and his painting has the engaging freedom and ease of a man who is saturated with his subject. He used to illustrate O. Henry's stories and has drawn for all of the better magazines.

Many artists not belonging to the Taos Society are fond of visiting the town, and one meets there poets and novelists as well, on the trail of local color.

A significant result of the whole movement is the growing appreciation of the culture of the southwest Indians and of a beauty of background that is distinctly Spanish-American. Efforts to encourage and preserve the Indian arts may be credited largely to the interest aroused by these enthusiastic painters. This widening influence as well as the unique achievement of the Taos Society of Artists has justified the vision of Bert Phillips, who led in the pioneering which has opened the way for the easier success of the present.

From the porch of E. Irving Couse's Taos home



Vines curtain the arches of E. Irving Couse's studio which was once a Spanish convent

Where Are the Birds?

IT is safe to say that every bird-lover—and today a considerable number of people may be so classified—is looking ahead to the happy days only a few weeks off when the vanguard of the returning bird army will put in an appearance to cheer the desolate days of early spring. They will come hurrying up from the south, toward which they so quietly disappeared in the golden days of autumn, unannounced, save for their own happy songs. Notwithstanding all the dangers and hardships of the journey, these easy travelers return with such regularity that they have been aptly termed the "mail carriers of the season."

A careful observer in a locality will tell almost to a day when any given variety is due. The writer recalls an experience in Maine, when one spring a few years ago, on the morning of the 9th of May, as he sat down to breakfast, he remarked that the bobolinks were due and, lo, before the meal was over, three male bobolinks arrived in the shade trees on the lawn, resplendent in their bright new coats of shining black, snow white and pale yellow, strikingly handsome and vocal to a degree. To be sure, cold weather will hold back the tide of migration, but a wise and experienced observer will make due calculations and predict with a goodly degree of accuracy when each variety will arrive.

Yet despite the absence of our friends of the summer, the winter months in the north are by no means so destitute of bird life as many suppose. One lover of the birds, wintering at his seaside home near Boston, reports flocks of juncos, chickadees and purple finches which have found adequate shelter up to this time (February) in the dense shrubbery about his place, their commissariat being regularly supplemented by the members of his family who, altogether delighted with these fine neighbors of the winter, show their appreciation in this commendable way. It seems clear that while the vast army of residents in response to the urge of the migratory instinct seek sunnier climes, certain hardier species will linger late, sometimes even remaining north for the whole winter in localities where there is shelter from the cold blasts and a reasonably constant food supply. Not infrequently robins, white-throated sparrows, juncos and meadow larks winter along the seacoast of southern New England, while the less hardy varieties are sojourning far to the south.

The suburbs of Boston are favored all the year round by that jocular fair-weather bird, the starling, which, quite undisturbed by cold and inclement weather, whistles and calls to you from its tree-tops. The rapid in-

crease of these birds in America has been little short of marvelous. A few pairs of starlings brought from England were released about 20 years ago in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. So well have they thrived that they are now very common throughout a considerable portion of the eastern states, having made their way in some directions as far as 500 miles. So numerous are they now in New York State that in certain sections there, as in northern Europe, they have become a menace to the farmers' crops. In the autumn, flocks numbering probably 10,000 are seen in the suburbs of Brooklyn, enough one may readily believe to do a deal of damage to ripened grain fields and market gardens.

It seems conclusive that the unwelcome of importing foreign birds is as well illustrated in the case of the starlings as of the English sparrow. Nature apparently has supplied each



The snowy owl

section of the earth with a proper number of bird families and her plan is quite upset when man undertakes to change the distribution. One could always wish, however, that the attempt to settle the English skylark in America might have succeeded; but the few pairs released in Brooklyn several years ago have apparently not withstood the rigors of the northern climate. It would be interesting to know whether cold weather or insufficient food caused them to disappear. Maybe it was sheer homesickness for their native meadows and familiar skies! Who knows?

An item of especial interest to the bird student appeared in the newspapers a few days ago under the title of Biddleford, Me. It was to the effect that the great snowy owls had appeared there in considerable numbers. To the reader of this item there is a thing ornithological, immediately there came the assurance that no matter how mild and open the

winter may have been in Boston and vicinity, way up in Labrador and northern Canada it had been severe enough to start southward these hardy denizens of the Far North who seem well enough equipped by nature to enable them to withstand any degree of cold; yet now and then even they find conditions too severe and undertake a southward journey, varying from a few hundred to a thousand miles or more, rarely, however, appearing south of northern New England. It seems reasonable to conclude that short rations occasion this migration for, clad in their thick covering of feathers, extending even to the toes, with an inner coat like down, they are too well protected to suffer seriously from low temperature alone. When they appear about the farmstead, it is always well to keep the fowl and house cats under cover, for their voracious appetites prompt them to extreme boldness and they are well armed with strong beaks and sharp claws. The snowy owl is a beautiful creature and adds a picturesque touch to the winter landscape.

The problem of migration is one of the most interesting in the whole subject of ornithology. Despite much speculation and investigation extending over a long period, it may be said that no one knows just why birds undertake these long and perilous journeys, covering in some cases thousands of miles and accompanied by vicissitudes and hardships that destroy myriads. In addition to the dangers from their natural enemies—birds of prey and carnivorous animals—the severe storms and foggy weather cause great losses. While food supply and the desire for warmer climes may in part account for the migrating habit of many species, they fall utterly to explain the ten-thousand-mile journeys of the Arctic tern and the golden plover, two varieties that summer far up in the Arctic regions and winter south of the Antarctic circle.

There is probably in all bird life no more astounding example of enterprise and endurance than is found in the case of the hummingbird, the little creature scarcely larger than your thumb, that darts among your summer flower gardens like a veritable sprite, for every spring he journeys all the way from Central America, even from the northern coast of South America, to northern New England and Canada. Apparently he thrives upon far travel, for in late May he appears in perfectly good form so far as the human eye can detect. Perhaps some day, when the observers of bird ways are more numerous and cover a wider area, we shall know more about this very interesting subject. It is altogether certain that now what we do not know about it is much more than what we do.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Americans in Central Europe All Wake Up Millionaires

The following letter was written in January by an American woman visiting her sister who lives in an old castle in Graz, Austria. She describes her economic progress through France and Germany into a country where every American is a millionaire.

"I wrote you a postal en route to Munich and then promptly lost it in the hotel. As it was addressed, I don't know whether it was mailed or not—probably not, for we did not find the people of Munich very kindly disposed toward English and Americans.

Boycotted Strassburg

"We came here early in December, coming by way of Strasbourg, Stuttgart, Munich and Salzburg. You can imagine how odd it seemed to see and hear French when we reached Strassburg. We had a feeling of rejoicing before we reached the city, but before we left we felt strangely depressed. The Germans who had done business there for 10 years have left, and I believe are boycotting the city—anyway, there was no one in the hotel, no one in the shops, no one about the streets. It will take a long time to make a flourishing French city of it, I fear.

"When we reached the border we had to have all our luggage opened twice—first by the French and then by the Germans. We had never been to Stuttgart before. We thought the city very attractive. There is a splendid new opera house there, finished, I think, since the war. It is the finest in Germany. The opera was wonderful. One could go every night for a month and spend less than \$6, for our seats (best in the house) cost us less than 20 cents.

German Living Costs

"One can live so cheap in Germany, that one can't help talking prices. There are about 250 marks to a dollar—and expenses have not gone up in proportion to the depreciation of the mark—so that having dollars to spend makes one rich. There was a splendid hotel there, absolutely first class—it was very crowded and all we could get was the "de luxe" room—an immense room with a bath, and it cost us less than 80 cents a day. We paid 40 cents for the two rooms that the three others in our party had. Then we read the menu and figured out the cost of things: we getting some benefit from the war—and beefsteak, 10 cents; ice cream, 4 cents. One always enjoys getting things cheap, and when we realized that for the first time we were actually getting some benefit from the war—and in Germany—it added much to our pleasure. We have decided to get as much benefit of this kind as we can—and instead of spending our time and our money in Switzerland next summer we are going to spend much of it in Germany and in Austria. Switzerland will keep but this exchange cannot last.

"We found shopping reasonable and

French, we thought that the French had money to spend, and spent it. I knew that they always ordered more elaborate meals than we did. We were in Paris a month and had glorious weather and here in Graz it has been the same, even better, for during the months of December and January one doesn't expect to have glorious sunshine day after day.

MUSIC

Queerness and Noise and Three Oranges

"Love for the Three Oranges"—Words and music by Serge Prokofiev. Presented in French by the Chicago Opera Company. Mr. Prokofiev conducting. Manhattan Opera House, New York, evening of Feb. 14, 1922. Boris Ainsfield, scenic artist; Jacques Coint, stage director. The cast: King of Clubs.....Edouard Coteuil Prince.....Jose Mojica Clarice.....Irene Pavlova Prime Minister.....Nina Koshetz Troubadour.....Octave Dua Pantalon.....Desire Defrere The magician.....Hector Dufranc The witch.....Nina Koshetz Farfarello.....James Wolf Smeraldine.....Jeanne Schneider Grénoise.....Constantin Nicolay The master of ceremonies.....Lodovico Olivero The three princesses.....Jeanne Dusseau.....Philip Falk.....Jerome Uhl

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Special).—Altogether too much. Not, however, too much radical harmony; nor, again, too much outlandish orchestration. In fact, but few persons have heard Miss Garden's artists perform "Love for the Three Oranges" at the Manhattan Opera House seem to have seriously complained of queerness of sound; and almost nobody, except, perhaps, some listener whose mind was made up beforehand, brought forward the charge of noise.

The new opera, then, far from being too much of a bad thing, is too much of a good one. And Mr. Prokofiev, far from imitating too extensively the ways of his contemporaries, sticks too steadily to his own vein. He is veritably more original, more himself, than he has a right to be. He has to go further than he reasonably ought to have gone, with that rare gift of his for musical humor. He has written, like Ravel in "L'Heure Espagnole," a dramatic scherzo. But instead of writing briefly, he has put the thing in full four-act form. Which, without dispute, is altogether too much. For an opera, when worked out at length, should, like any other large piece of music, whether a quartet, a symphony or what not, represent a variety of emotions. No matter how much talent the composer may have for keeping up a mood, he gains nothing by sustaining it indefinitely. In truth, he can seldom give the illusion of either gaiety or soberness, unless he knows how to fashion both gay and sober passages and to set them off in contrast one with the other. For illustration, see Beethoven almost anywhere except in "Fidelio." See also Bach in the fugues, where sternness resides in the theme and lightness in the counter-theme. But "Love for the Three Oranges" runs in one groove of expression only—the groove satirical.

Now the explanation of this must be that Mr. Prokofiev finds humor easy. What would not many an American composer—not counting Henry F. Gilbert—give to write a single humorous page? And did the composer of "Love for the Three Oranges" write as he did from the necessity of his libretto? No doubt yes; because the book is his own manufacture. But certainly he did not write as he did from the compulsion of the original drama of improvisation by Gozzi. Nobody, granted, knows precisely what the outlines of the fable on which Gozzi's players extemporized their lines were.

The story may have been as mythical-fantastical and as comical-ironical as can be imagined. And yet nobody should suppose that it entirely lacked the romantic-chivalric or even the pedantic-thoracic qualities that enter into an ordinary Italian comedy. In other words, there must have existed the element of contrast in the material, if Mr. Prokofiev had only sought it out. What, forsooth, he principally did was to fill his text, on the one hand, with saucy dialogue between the Prince and various other persons, from the Prime Minister to the princess of the third and preferred orange; and to saturate his score, on the other hand, with sarcastic comment on the manners of those who dwell in the Imaginary Kingdom and in the Magical Desert. But wait! Mr. Prokofiev has only begun to compose operas.

WINTHROP F. TRYON.

Results of Dickens Sale
The auction sale of the second section of the Dickens collection belonging to William Glyde Wilkins, Pittsburg, Pa., was concluded on Tuesday. A grand total of \$9669 was realized from the sale, which was held at the Anderson Galleries.

The rare and curious volume entitled "English Notes," by Charles Quirkens, Esq., published in Boston in 1842 and supposed to be by Edgar Allan Poe, was sold to James F. Drake, Inc., for \$800. A copy of the first octavo edition of "Oliver Twist," with illustrations on steel by George Cruikshank, in the original 10 parts, in green wraps, brought \$420, being purchased by the Brentanos. Other sales were "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," published in 1837, with extra illustrations by Seymour, Buss, Leach and Browne, to G. A. Ball for \$570; another copy of the same work, first edition in original parts, to Brentanos for \$205; "The Tale of Two Cities," first edition with illustrations by Browne, to E. R. Gee for \$365; collection of portraits of Dickens to W. R. Hearst for \$150. The same purchaser also acquired an illustrated copy of Pickwick for \$260. "Master Humphrey's Clock," first issue in the original 88 parts was also sold to W. R. Hearst, and James F. Drake, Inc., bought the first issue of "Nicholas Nickleby" for \$120.

GERMAN NATIONAL

Nak Bie pf.....	187%	187%	187%	186%	184%
Nat Cloak & Suit 35	35	35	35	35	34½
Nat Con & Cny. 2	2	2	2	2	2
Nat Sham & Sts. 41½	42½	47½	41½	43	compar
NARot Mx 2d pf 3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	period

Allie-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, reports a net profit of \$354,082, and with \$1,038,961 in the same

7. was elected vice-president of
organization at a meeting of the
's stockholders. He succeeds
7. Coombs. Maurice Wright and
8. Tufts were elected to the
directors at the same time.

9.84	9.10	9.84	10.09	10.00	the ci
9.85	10.10	9.84	10.10	10.03	\$36,000
9.84	10.08	9.84	10.04	10.03	board
9.82	9.75	9.80	9.75	9.73	ian of
9.50	9.64	9.50	9.64	9.63	on "o
10.01, down 20 points; sales \$900					of sup

against the board for \$2,000 and the counter claim of the against Italy for \$2,000,000. Ital- officials said their claim was based overcharges for the transportation supplies and overcharges in the sale

Sailed
Sta Isabel, San Francisco; Modesta,
on, via Baltimore; Venus II, Kings-
lenape, Charleston and Jacksonville;
ross, San Diego; Matun, ...

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES RUBBER REPORT

Only 72 Cents a Share Earned Last Year on Preferred Stock—Balance Sheet Shows Strong Financial Position

The preliminary report of the United States Rubber Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net profit of \$470,817, after expenses and fixed charges and after absorbing approximately \$10,000,000 excess cost of finished goods carried over from the previous year and sold during the year. Net profit is equivalent to 72 cents a share earned on the \$65,110,000 preferred stock, and compares with \$34,220,983, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$19.76 a share earned on the common stock in 1920.

Deducting \$5,458,756 preferred dividends and \$1,620,000 common disbursement leaves a deficit for the year of \$6,007,938. After sundry charges, of \$152,695 and a \$10,533,144 appropriation of surplus for inventory depreciation, profit and loss surplus is decreased \$17,293,747 to \$50,031,583 as of Dec. 31, 1921.

The preliminary consolidated income account, partly estimated for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Net sales	\$184,476,288	\$284,150,120
Net profit	\$470,817	\$122,008,081
Exp. & tax	5,458,756	5,200,000
Sub. on div.	18,718	18,718
Com. div.	1,620,000	1,620,000
Deficit	6,007,938	6,007,938
Adjustment (net)	152,695	152,695
Profit	6,160,633	10,015,217
Com. res.	6,160,633	10,015,217
Deficit	6,160,633	10,015,217
Prey. surp.	17,293,747	17,293,747
Total	40,544,717	56,325,280
Paid div.	5,458,756	5,200,000
Approp.	10,533,144	10,533,144
Stock div. con.	1,620,000	1,620,000
P. and 1 surp.	20,031,823	47,325,380

After expenses and fixed charges, and after absorbing approximately \$10,000,000 excess cost of finished goods carried over from the previous year and sold during the year.

Credit. The report is to provide for any contingencies that might arise hereafter in connection with inventory valuations, contracts or other matters.

a. Includes \$6,775,000 for further depreciation of cotton fabrics on hand and on commitment Dec. 31, 1920; \$3,768,114 for depreciation of finished goods on hand.

b. After federal taxes.

Balance Sheet

The preliminary consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1921, compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Assets		
Plant, etc.	\$18,980,377	\$17,727,137
Inventory	78,917,777	122,008,081
Net profit	470,817	122,008,081
Notes & loans rec.	9,843,279	10,130,792
Accounts receivable	11,543,283	14,329,728
Securities	9,089,327	12,082,161
Def. assets	4,128,183	5,234,953
Total	\$141,071,398	\$389,255,896
LIABILITIES		
First pref. stock	\$5,110,000	\$5,110,000
Com. stock	51,000,000	51,000,000
Sub. on stock	277,900	277,900
Bonds and notes	85,851,900	87,026,800
Accounts and pay.	9,517,220	14,094,389
Accr. liab.	4,506,241	3,674,158
Notes pay.	3,210,000	3,210,000
Fed. tax & misc. res.	4,625,647	14,977,767
Deprec. res.	16,758,482	16,648,727
Div. res.	1,280,000	2,820,000
Fixed surp.	17,293,747	17,293,747
Surplus	30,031,823	47,325,380
Total	\$141,071,398	\$389,255,896

*Includes employee notes receivable.

Year of Readjustment

In his remarks to stockholders, C. B. Seger, chairman, says in part:

The year 1921 was one of readjustment and liquidation, and, therefore, any statement of profits or income for that period would be misleading unless due consideration is given to the conditions which confronted the company at the beginning of the year, as well as those which developed during the year, and especially to the extent to which liquidation, both as to inventories and financial obligations, has been effected during the year, in connection with operations. The volume of business during 1921, expressed in tonnage of units rather than in dollars of volume of sales, was satisfactory in view of the general business depression that prevailed practically during the entire year throughout the country, and, in fact, the world.

As hereafter explained in detail, financial obligations, including forward commitments, were reduced approximately \$40,000,000, all accounts being met as they fell due and full advantage being taken of all cash discounts; approximately \$10,000,000 of excess cost of finished goods, carried over from 1920 and sold in 1921, as compared with the average cost of producing similar goods in 1921, was absorbed in the operations for the year; drastic reductions in selling prices, made after Jan. 1, 1921, decreased the amount which otherwise would have been received for the goods sold during the year by approximately \$18,000,000, thereby reducing net profits to the same extent.

Writing Down Inventories

Inventories of materials and finished goods were finally adjusted by further write-down, amounting to approximately \$18,644,000, and as this was definitely allocated to 1920, \$9,011,000 was charged against 1921, leaving only \$9,633,000, the remainder, amounting to \$10,533,000, was appropriated from corporate surplus.

The absorption of the excess cost of finished goods carried over from 1920, as stated above, resulted from following the established practice of using the cumulative available cost per unit, arrived at by taking the units on hand as of the first of the year and the cost thereof, and adding there-to the units manufactured during the year and the cost thereof.

Inventories of finished goods were not written down as of Dec. 31, 1920, except in special cases of obsolescence, since the selling prices then in effect had produced a satisfactory net profit, and it was believed that substantial selling prices would be

maintained long enough to effect liquidation. This procedure was considered economically sound, not only for this company, but for industry as a whole.

Further Adjustment

After the absorption of \$10,000,000 referred to above, it was found necessary to make further adjustment of the finished goods carried over from 1920, in order to bring them down to sound values, amounting to approximately \$5,769,000, of which amount \$2,011,000 was charged against reserves previously created, and the remainder, amounting to \$3,758,000, was charged against corporate surplus, as being definitely allocated to 1920.

This write-off proved to be ample as to all commodities except cotton fabrics. At that time there was no real market for cotton fabric and it was necessary to rely upon the best information available. On this basis inventories of cotton fabrics were written down \$6,425,000 as of Dec. 31, 1920, which amount was charged against reserves previously created, and in addition \$6,000,000 was appropriated from the net surplus for the year 1920 and set aside as a reserve for contingencies.

As indicated by the balance sheet, your company closed the year in a strong financial condition. Substantial liquidation having been effected, overhead expenses having been reduced to the minimum consistent with efficient operation, and with inventories of finished goods substantially reduced and adjusted on a basis of sound values, and inventories of raw materials and supplies, including forward commitments, on the basis of current requirements, at market prices or lower, your company is in a strong financial and trade position to meet the future. The results for the future depend entirely upon general business conditions.

PRODUCE

(Quotations are strictly wholesale. Retailers must expect to pay more for small lots.)

Beans—New York and Michigan choice peas at \$5.75@5.85 per 100 pounds; fair to good at \$5.25@5.50; California small white at \$4.25; yellow eyes at \$7.75@7.85; red kidney at \$7.25@7.50; fair to good at \$6.75@7.00; California small white at \$5.75@6.00; native green peas at \$6.25@6.50. Receipts, beans, 119 bushels.

Butter—Greenwich extra, 37¢@37.75¢; boxes and prints, 48¢@49¢; firsts, 48¢@49¢; second, 48¢@49¢; held extra, 48¢@49¢; firsts, 33¢@34¢; receipts, 174,412 pounds.

Cheese—Held extra at 23¢@23.5¢; firsts, 20¢@22¢; choice fresh at 21¢@21.5¢; firsts, 18¢@19¢; second, 16¢@17¢; Young American at 22¢@22.5¢. Receipts, 111 boxes. Corn—Carload prices in transit: No. 2 yellow is quoted at 76¢@77¢; No. 3 yellow at 75¢@76¢; corn, grade 100 pounds, 19¢@19.5¢. Yellow granulated cornmeal at 11¢@11.5¢; bolted at 11¢@11.5¢. Receipts, corn, 21,385 bushels, all for export.

Eggs—Fancy henner and nearby, 49¢@50¢; extra, 48¢@49¢; western, 48¢@49¢; 44¢@45¢; western firsts, 42¢@43¢; storage firsts, 38¢@39¢. Receipts, 3367 cases.

Four-Cent prices: No. 1 shipments per 100 pounds in sacks: Spring patents at \$1.00@1.05; standard and \$0.95@1.00; No. 2 for special short, hard winter patents at \$1.05@1.10; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 3 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 4 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 5 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 6 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 7 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 8 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 9 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 10 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; soft winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; No. 11 for special short, hard winter patents at \$0.95@1.00; 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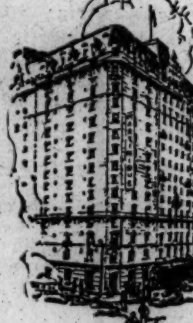
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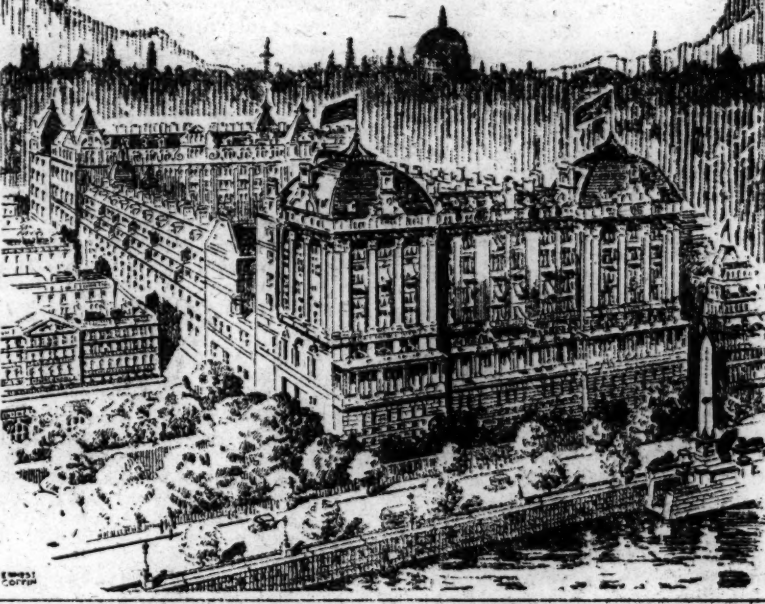
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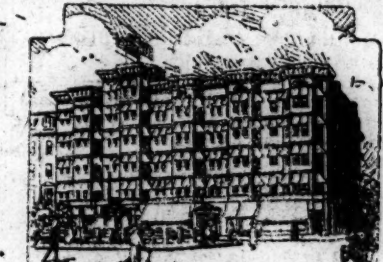
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ART

New York Sales

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The American people are evincing an increasing taste for appreciation of objects of art and first editions and paintings. It would appear from the substantial results attained by different art and book sales held here the past few days.

George Fuller's painting of "Fedaime," the heroine of George Eliot's poem, "The Spanish Gypsy," has been sold to a New York collector for more than \$40,000 by the Rahn Gallery. The Worcester Museum has an exhibition another of this painter's work, which was sold for \$15,000, the highest previous price. In 1917, "Fedaime" was one of Fuller's later canvases. It was originally bought by Charles E. Lauriat, of Boston, then owned in Europe for some years, and was finally purchased by an American and brought back.

At the Salmagundi Club, the Salmagundi Club recently closed a three days' sale, upwards of \$14,000 being realized on the disposal of 197 pictures. G. Glenn Newell, the artist, officiated as auctioneer and had the unusual satisfaction of selling his own picture, and that for one of the highest prices realized on that evening.

"Driving the Rascals Out" sold for \$225, "Under the Full Moon," by Robert Nichols, sold for \$300, "William Tell," by E. de Haven, brought \$230, "Drying Sails," by H. A. Vincent, and Frank Tenney Johnson's "While the Cattle Sleep" realized \$300 and \$310, respectively. The Salmagundi Club receives half the returns from each picture, the balance going to the artist.

Chinese Antiques

Auction of the Li Kuang collection of Chinese porcelains and other antiques, which closed recently at the American Art Galleries, New York City, realized a grand total of \$27,737 for 338 numbers. The highest prices of the closing sale were obtained by three stoneware statuettes, representing the gods of Blessing, Riches and Long Life, of the Kank-hsi period, bought by J. Voren for \$480. Miss L. Lawrence paid \$330 for a Yung Chen bottle-shaped vase with white glaze and rich decorations of peaches in red, yellow and green, bordered with pinks. A blue and white ginger jar, also of the Kank-hsi period, went to Paul D. Mills for \$310, and a big royal ten-fold screen, sometimes owned by the Emperor of China, from the palace of Jehu, was bought by Mrs. Sellar for \$320.

The special interest in beads was shown by the spirited bidding for a fine mandarin necklace, No. 78 in the catalog. This necklace is one of unusual beauty, composed of 102 carved and pierced beads of coral and four large jade beads carved to correspond with three pendant strings of turquoise beads, supporting, in their turn, one large jade and two tourmaline pendants.

A Coochin-China reticulated bottle in many colors, of the Kank-hsi period, was purchased by Seaman, agent, for \$110, and for a green jade statuette of Kuen-Yin the sum of \$400 was paid by E. Edwards. C. H. Sherrill paid \$350 for No. 75, a grayish green jade vase.

Lowestoft China

At the Clarke Galleries the highest price of the day, \$2400, was paid by R. L. Thompson, agent, for an eighteenth century Hepplewhite secretary bookcase. The famous Carlton House desk went to the same buyer for \$1500; an English Chippendale mahogany writing-table was purchased by Mrs. J. L. House for \$800; an English breakfast table went to Mrs. Iselin for \$390.

Tapestries and French signed furniture will be offered at the sale next Saturday afternoon.

A great amount of Lowestoft china was disposed of at the Clarke Galleries the past week. The Lowestoft dinner service presented to Admiral Watson of the East India Company on the occasion of his retirement was sold to Mrs. James Farrell for \$1700, and the Lord Latham banquet service of 100 pieces was acquired by William Randolph Hearst for \$1500.

For another eighteenth century Lowestoft dinner service, R. H. Lehne gave \$1250, and Mrs. Arthur Train paid \$1212 for 24 Chinese-Lowestoft plates. For a buffet set of early English Chippendale porcelain Mrs. Henry Dick paid \$185, and a fifteenth century set of armor and battleaxe were purchased by Lenigan & Wilson, agents, for \$1250.

Converts Bequests

The many valuable art objects sent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, under the bequest of Edmund O. Converse are now on view. The Converse porcelains are all of the period of Kang Hsi, 1622-1722. These are mostly of the famille-verte type, the green overtones being seen in all the five enamel colors. Among the finer pieces are a rare lump of eggshell porcelain and a round pot covered with blossoms.

The jades, enameled bottles and other carvings of the bequest are shown in three cases. The bottles, according to a provision in the bequest, occupy a case by themselves. A sixteenth century military skirt made of cushioned fabric, beautifully designed and woven with gold thread, is an interesting item. This so-called "soft armor" belonged originally to the Duke of Saxony and was obtained from a collector in Brunswick.

The Museum has also received some highly valuable and interesting tapestries by anonymous gift. They include two large Beauvais tapestries, illustrating, respectively, "Bacchus and Ariadne" and "Venus Presenting Arms to Venus." They are of the eighteenth century and designs by Beucher.

OUTLOOK FOR THE BRITISH FARMER

Official Intervention Likely to Cause Less Trouble — Advance in Cooperation

TAMWORTH, Eng. (Special).—The season of 1921 was, in every respect, a remarkable one for the British farmer. He experienced a complete change in the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, a long dry period, difficult labor conditions, and a bewildering fall in the prices obtainable for agricultural produce.

As regards the political position of the farmer, the repeal of Part I of the Agricultural Act has clearly shown him that it is essential that his industry be conducted on purely economic lines without the assistance of any form of official subsidy. It will be necessary for the farmer to make a definite stand against two things which have continually hampered his progress in recent years, namely, the commercial difficulties resulting from numerous official orders and the large margin of profit demanded by dealers in agricultural produce.

The situation with regard to official intervention in agricultural matters has greatly improved and is likely soon to cause the farmer far less anxiety than has recently been the case.

Discussions of the retail price of various farm products have clearly shown that the middlemen are demanding remuneration for their transactions at a far higher rate than the farmer is claiming for his production.

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EDUCATIONAL

Tom Mill-Side, Harold Hill-Side
Together in the Public School

It was study hour in one of the class rooms in the public school at the foot of the hill, the teacher had finished correcting the last paper on her desk just as the door opened and admitted the man who had moved into his new mansion half way up the hill.

Receiving him graciously, the teacher let him broach his errand in his own way, for well she understood the art of talking with parents.

"I have come to see the school which my children will attend unless they go to a private school," said he. "I am thoroughly American at heart and I want to believe that American public schools are equal to the best private schools in the land."

"I say to myself, 'Are the public schools good enough for my child? If not, then whose child are they good enough for?'"

For Thorough Democracy

The class-room teacher was delighted. Here at least was a true American citizen with whom she could sympathize wholly. "Sure enough," said she, "all public money is paid into the public treasury by rich and poor proportionately. The schools, like all the rest of the public works, are paid for from this fund. Public utilities are used alike by everybody regardless of financial standing, until we come to public schools. For some reason or other they have always been the last to be considered, and in truth they have been the last to be improved."

Again the man: "I see genuine appreciation of democracy in your ideas. Speaking of public funds, why, the whole community uses the water supply provided by public funds and no one expects purer water than his poorer neighbor, or that the particular pipes conveying water to his home must be of better quality than those conveying water to less wealthy citizens. No one feels that he is an object of charity because he uses town water."

"The same thing is true in reference to the fire department. What sensible man would declare that the apparatus protecting his home from fire must be better than that protecting the tenement blocks, or that the fireman must be of superior quality?"

For the Limousine and the Wagon

"The highways are used alike by the limousine and the old shabby wagon with a stumbling horse, but neither driver feels out of place as he rides on the public highway. No wealthy man expects to maintain his own roadway in order to have the best, leaving the old shabby wagon to travel on public roads."

"The government supplies the best available in the way of all these things and no one feels the stigma of charity in freely using all the public utilities for which public tax money is spent."

"I agree," cried the class-room teacher, "and now we come to the school question. The public is waking up at last, though very, very slowly, but they are realizing that the public

school ought to lead all these other utilities instead of trailing along in the rear. Better buildings are now being erected in which to house the schools, but there are not nearly enough of them and they are slow in coming. However, the fact remains that they are on the way, and it encourages all who are trying to put education at the head of all other public interests, where it ought to be.

"I know that it is a large order, and that there is a tremendous amount of selfish, short-sighted argument against it. Many men say, 'Why should I educate other people's children?' Well, why should they pay taxes for a good fire department which protects other people's property, or for good roads for other people to travel over, or for any other good thing for the general welfare? Because, of course, they benefit themselves as well as others. How can they help perceiving that they will also benefit from a community of educated citizens far more than from one of ignorance?"

The Common Ground

"Just look at the children in this room," the teacher said. "They are children from the hill-side, well cared for and nourished; and children from the mill-side across the town, who are scrambling along under the handicap of poverty. Yet they meet on common ground in the public school. Each should find there the best education that can be procured anywhere. Different mental abilities should be fitted with exactly the kind of education they need. I have faith to believe that our American education is on the road to leadership of all other public functions of our government."

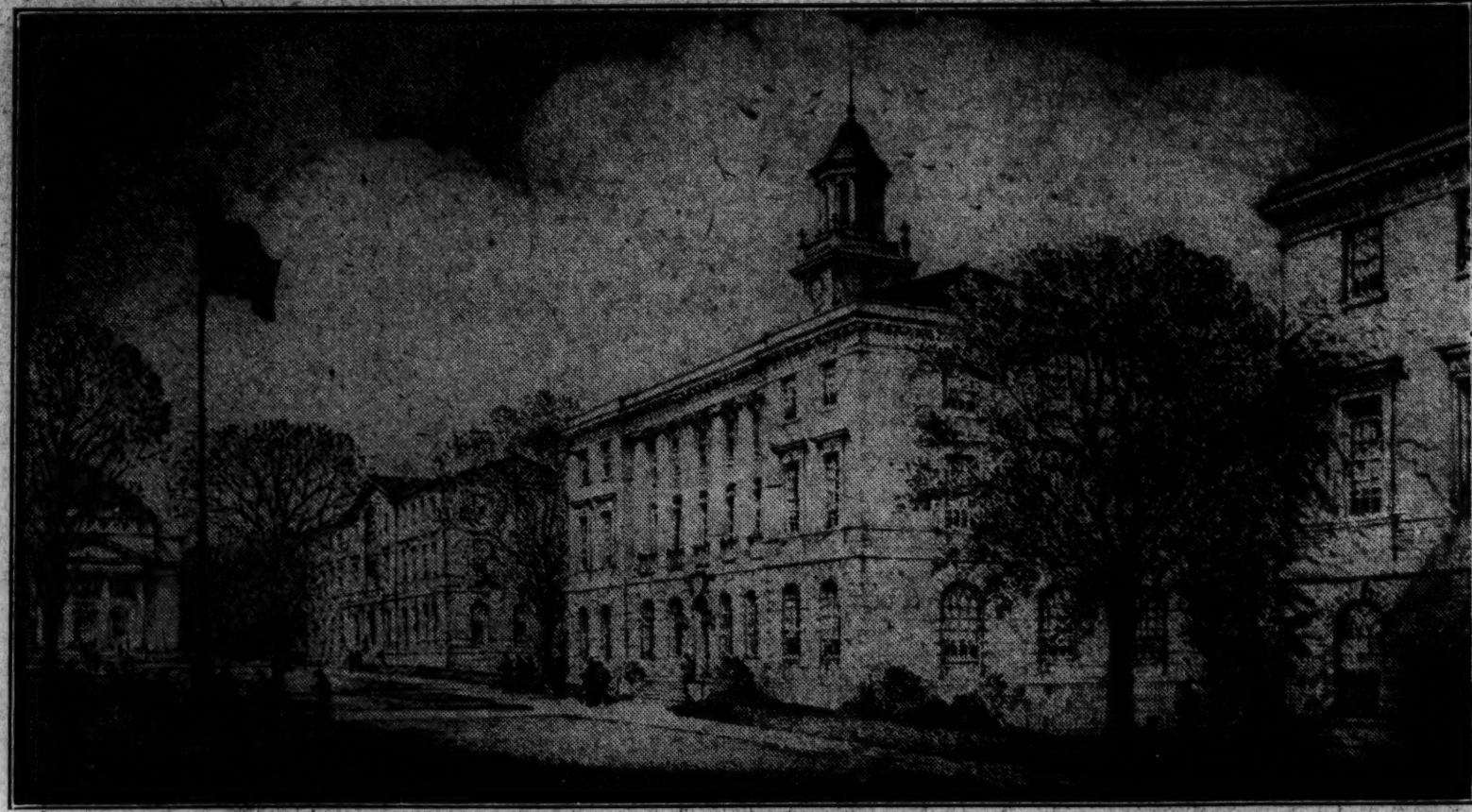
"Agreed," replied the visitor. "We must learn to think in terms of the nation instead of in terms of the individual. Some people used to think of schools as a troublesome necessity and begrudged the cost of everything connected with them, but that day is passed, and better buildings are one phase showing a growing willingness to divide public money more equitably as far as schools are concerned. No doubt the awakening thus far is based on the taxpayer's claim that 'my child' must be properly housed while in school."

"We have already begun to remedy the meager salaries of public school teachers and professors in the state universities, again because 'my child' must have the best teachers procurable. Now we must take the next step and say 'Give us the best kind of schools, from buildings and equipment to the teachers, because not only 'my child' but the 'nation's children' need them.'"

Future Citizens

The man had listened with approval as the class-room teacher spoke with firm conviction and enthusiasm. He had also been watching the little future citizens who were wrinking their brows over fractions and geography.

He was amused to see young Tom Mill-side helping Harold Hill-side, saying to him, "You see I understand



Administration Building and Campus, Denison University, Granville, Ohio

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, is now facing the greatest period of expansion in its entire history of 91 years. Through the raising of a new endowment fund toward which contributions totaling more than \$1,500,000 have already been received, the campus has been enlarged, a new forty-acre athletic field costing \$300,000 is half completed and new buildings, including dormitories for both men and women students, will be erected as soon as ground can be broken. In this new prosperity both departments of the university, Granville College for men and Shepley College for women, share, and both have the largest enrollments in their history. Recent gifts have doubled the university's assets, its present endowment being \$3,000,000.

The Observatory

What can be done in public education when there is careful organization and steadfast attention to business is illustrated by the successful efforts of the research laboratories of the University of Chicago to shorten the time which the normal child needs to complete his elementary and secondary school course. It is now announced that the boys and girls in the school maintained by the department of education of the university are ready for college one whole year earlier than they used to be. Furthermore, many of the pupils, though ranked as high school scholars, are doing work of college grade.

This is not a case of mere theorizing; both pupils and courses of study were real and not imaginary. Neither is it without significance that the results achieved were with children of ordinary mental attainments. Prodiges have often succeeded in hurrying through the school system, but the school of education was in no way concerned. What it set out to demonstrate was that there was waste in public education and that there was a way to get rid of it. So the customary curriculum of eight years in the elementary school, four years in the high school and four in college has been given way to the 7-4 plan. In special cases, too, pupils in the eleventh grade—corresponding to the last year in high school—were given and carried on successfully college work in English, mathematics, French and history. These selected pupils, then, did more than a year from their elementary and secondary school training; they entered college with certain credits toward their degrees.

All this having been done in Chicago, the question naturally arises why it cannot be done everywhere. It could if conditions were parallel. The Chicago school had no exceptional pupils with which to work but it did have a uniformity of administration which the ordinary school system lacks. Where college courses are arranged by one group of educational authorities, secondary school courses by another group and elementary school courses by still a third, a measurable duplication of effort is unavoidable. That nice adjustment which makes the pupil's progress a steady march forward is impossible of attainment.

But the Chicago experiment is of interest in showing that waste of time can be eliminated. For years and years criticism has been heard of the present seventh and eighth grades. Devoted largely to review, these grades have been held to serve no sound purpose in the American scheme of education. Contrarywise, they have often had the effect of dampening ardor and enthusiasm for further schooling because they have not given the pupil anything to which he can look forward. Incidentally, two of the things in the American educational arrangements which usually astonish foreign visitors are first, the frequently valueless but systematic review work common to the years immediately preceding high school and, second, the tendency here to give in college much instruction that is purely of high school character.

The unexpected reelection of Associate Superintendents McAndrew and Meloy by the New York Board of Education and the board's public insistence that from the first it had had no intention of sidetracking these two men to make room for favorites of Mayor Hylan may serve to check the movement for a reorganization of the methods by which the city schools are administered. It is, however, the opinion of competent judges that the so-called reforms cannot be long postponed. In spite of the official statements to the effect that there is no politics in the schools, the feeling prevails that the previous action of Mrs. Grace Strahan Forsythe to fill a vacancy on the board of superintendents was not in accord with the best spirit of non-partisan government of the schools. Mrs. Forsythe was appointed under a suspension of the rules and by the closest possible

vote. She has been one of Mayor Hylan's supporters.

The fact that there is no unanimity of opinion as to the form which reorganization should take may also serve to cause some delay. Practically the only point on which there is agreement is that the members of the board of education should no longer be appointed by the mayor or by any political appointee. Strange to say, the idea of a board elected by the people does not find the great favor in New York that it has found in many other cities. Perhaps recent experiences have convinced the metropolis that it cannot put much faith in the judgment of the public. On the other hand, San Francisco has just placed its schools under the direct control of its citizens. The old board of education, consisting of four members appointed by the Mayor, paid for their services and conducting no other business, has given way to a board of seven elected by the voters of the city.

The Carnegie Foundation, in its annual report, notes with satisfaction the gradual disappearance of the traditional, somewhat anomalous term "normal school" and the normal substitution of the title "teachers college." It also points out that Massachusetts, although giving its normal schools the right to grant degrees, has not rechristened these institutions. The reason is not far to seek. This State's normal schools are still largely "normal schools," that is, they are there for the three-year courses and are not candidates for degrees. If the day comes when the standards of Massachusetts are so high that most of its prospective teachers are aiming to become bachelors of education, it will be time enough then to give up the words "normal schools" and put in its place the word "colleges."

There promises to be a hearty battle for possession of the banner which will be awarded at the Boston convention next summer to that state which has, in proportion to its population, the most members in the National Education Association. Numerous western states are carrying on highly organized campaigns to secure 100 per cent enrollment. Indicative of the response which these efforts are receiving is the announcement by Katherine Morton, state superintendent of instruction in Wyoming, that the little town of Alton, 60 miles from the nearest railroad, reports every teacher a member of the N.E.A. In Cheyenne the enrollment of elementary school-teachers is complete, and the campaign is now being pressed in the high schools.

Alaska children have set a thrill mark for pupils in the states to shoot at. In the town of Fairbanks 194 boys and girls in one school have \$26,271 to their credit in the form of either war securities or savings deposits. This is a per capita saving of \$135.

Announcement of the suspension of the honor system at the University of Pennsylvania calls attention again to the defects inherent in this method of conducting classes either in college or public school. Students, although bound by the code to do so, refuse to report cheating by their fellows. Hence violation of the rules runs unchecked.

Preparation for English Teaching

LONDON (Special)—English is being treated in a more enlightened and truly educational manner in Britain today than it was in years gone by. Evidence of this is afforded by the syllabus for the preliminary certificate examination for intending teachers recently issued by the Board of Education. The syllabus is divided into the following sections: Essay, language, and literature (verse and prose). For the essay it is stated that a reasonable selection of subjects will be given, and candidates are advised that not only should attention be paid to the choice of words

and phrases employed, but there should be good arrangement of the material, an intelligent use of the paragraph, and attention to punctuation.

In the language section the aim of the test is to discover whether a candidate is able to understand and use good English. Candidates will be expected to express in their own words a passage of fairly difficult English, to make a précis of a longer passage, to understand the proper use of words, and to explain idiomatic expressions that are common in use. A knowledge of the elements of English grammar will be expected and a test in analysis and parsing may be given.

The literature section is devised to put a premium upon a genuine and intelligent knowledge of and love for the highest achievements in English poetry and prose. It is not a test of one year's special preparation but rather of the reading that has been covered during the two or three years preceding the examination. No particular texts are prescribed, as the board wishes to allow as much freedom as possible in the arrangements made for the teaching of literature. A comparatively wide field will be represented in the questions, but an adequate choice is to be provided, so that candidates may not be prejudiced if they have not covered the whole range of work indicated, so long as they have done a fair proportion of it, with care and intelligence. Some particulars are given for the purpose of indicating what a candidate should aim at reading. In verse, three or four of the best-known Shakespearean plays should be read, including at least one history play, one tragedy, and one comedy. Candidates need not concern themselves with minutiae of language in the plays, as the questions set will bear more particularly on the plot, the action, and the characters. On the other hand, the questions will be such as to necessitate the reading of the plays themselves.

An anthology of English verse should be read and some of the best poems included in the anthology should be learned by heart. Questions will be set which will enable candidates who have a taste for poetry to obtain credit for any verse they have read other than Shakespeare and what is included in the anthology. Such poems as Milton's "Comus," Scott's "Marmion," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," Tennyson's "Idylls of the Kings" are examples.

In prose the syllabus states that candidates should have read a few standard essays. Such writers as Addison, Lamb, Hazlitt, Macaulay, and Ruskin are recommended. The structure and language of one or two of the essays are to be studied carefully, so as to enable candidates to deal properly with the test in English language. Candidates should have read some half a dozen well-known English novels by such authors as Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Jane Austen, and Charles Kingsley. Questions on the works of living writers of fiction will not be asked, but an opportunity will be given for candidates to show what they know of other types of English prose writings such as the prose comedies of Goldsmith and Sheridan, biographies, and books of travel. Students who made an intelligent study of good literature will be allowed to gain credit by means of questions on versification, rhythm, and other points that naturally arise.

Do not say to Tony, "Do you want to be a garbage collector all your days like your father?" Say, rather, "It is a most commendable thing to engage in a labor which contributes so essentially to the well-being of this community. You should be proud, too, that your father has been retained in his present position 15 long years."

"But, Tony, what will you do that is useful? What can you best do? Will you follow your father's footsteps? Will you fish from the sea?"

Citizenship in the Making

Will you build houses? Will you write poetry?"

Tony may do one or none of these things, but it is not good for him, at the age of 12, to begin pitying his father, or to feel that the father, Tony, could not be the right kind of employee or employer if he holds contempt for the wage earner. Tony could never reach the hearts of men through art or literature without an appreciation of every honest man, no matter how humble.

The Value of Laying
Out One's Program

A Teacher Says Many Students
See It Not

The writer has taught classes of men and boys under most of the conditions that exist in the educational field. He has taught in preparatory schools, in trade schools, by the correspondence method, in college, and in evening schools. And one of the things that has impressed him strongly is the fact that young people do not plan their educational program. Getting an education is at best a long, gradual process. It requires years of application. There ought then to be some system in the matter. There is a woeful lack of it. This is especially true in the cases of those who have previously been in school but who, at a later date, have taken up their books again. And the worst of the matter is, the studies selected are generally chosen at random. There is no definite program in view.

This point can be very well illustrated as follows: In trade mathematics classes we find many who have been away from the schoolroom environment for from one to fifteen or even twenty years. Rare is the man who will admit that, because he has once taken arithmetic, he should not take it again. He has difficulty in seeing that at least he won't admit it if he does see that the foundation previously started has suffered because of the lapse of time and that he must patch it up. However, this is not the important factor to consider in this discussion.

Suppose that this trade mathematics class has successfully completed the course pursued by them. What next? And after that, again, what next? This, so it seems, is where many travelers who start out on the educational road fall down.

Emphasizing the Point

The writer always emphasizes this point when he starts a class and there is usually the comeback that it takes too long. There seems to be nothing for one to do other than to "go to it" regardless of the time element. We can hardly expect to even actually complete all that educational institutions can offer us in our particular field. There can be a beginning, however, even though it can be no absolutely completed end.

Think of the educational program one has to follow to become a lawyer or an engineer. But the man in industry does not, generally speaking, keep on the road long enough to do him any great good. He but partially prepares himself for the future that he so much desires but is not willing to work for. If he would keep the ball rolling he would eventually enjoy the hard-earned but exceedingly satisfactory rewards that study has to offer as interest on the investment.

Men engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits can generally decide rather definitely what they wish to perfect themselves in at that time in life when they usually begin the task of polishing up their mental machinery. But it is one thing to merely decide to do something in educational fields and quite another to do this properly. Merely to enroll in any class that happens to come along may be all right as general improvement educationally, but it does not pay so well in the long run as an intelligent selection was made and a definite program for study laid out.

An Example

To illustrate, here is a young man employed in a machine shop. He has been thus employed for several years (perhaps a half dozen or so). He is still a machinist and sees no prospect of being much of anything else. But this man finally sees that only study about something on a higher plane of knowledge than required of a machinist will get him out of the rut.

So he goes to a successful engineer for advice (these men are more than glad to help one who is ambitious). A program of study is laid out. What can he take? Well—he might first of all complete a course in blueprint reading and that followed by mechanical drawing. A good subject for him to pursue next could be one on practical applied mathematics.

Before one is aware of it, there is a change for the better but the completion of any one course was not the cause of it. Worthwhile results came because of the decision to follow a well-laid-out educational program and sticking to the pursuit of it. Obviously, one can learn much from reading books and cut for the father, Tony, could not be the right kind of employee or employer if he holds contempt for the wage earner. Tony could never reach the hearts of men through art or literature without an appreciation of every honest man, no matter how humble.

Dr. Louis Edelman of Montgomery, Ala., in addressing the students of Tuskegee Institute recently, said: "I spoke from this platform 19 years ago. At that time I was introduced by Dr. Booker T. Washington. Although Dr. Washington was my friend I did not agree with him in many things and I did not think he was doing the right thing by the members of his race. After the lapse of 19 years, I have returned and the wonderful growth of the Institute and the type of work which you are doing, which is in evidence all around me, and the attainments and work of the various graduates, have convinced me that Dr. Washington was right and I was wrong."

The Growing Honors Lists
and Dwindling Wall Space

LONDON (Special)—Circumstances have compelled the London County Council to discuss and to refer to their local consultative committees for discussion the whole subject of school honors. In every primary school in London (and also in other parts of Great Britain) there hangs an honors board upon which are inscribed the names of the children of honorships to secondary schools. But, sooner or later, with the great increase in the number of such awards, this practice will bring about an impasse, since the area of the boards will exceed the available space on the school walls. This has already occurred in some favorably situated schools.

Despite the fact, however, there is a constant demand for the recognition of new successes. Thus the managers of a central school have requested that the names of 39 pupils who during the last two years have passed the Oxford Junior or senior local examinations shall be entered on the honors boards. Other central schools have asked that pupils passing the London matriculation shall be entered. The central school is a school with pupils selected on account of ability above the ordinary. The constant addition, therefore, of examination results to the school honors boards tends to make these records a reproduction of the admission register. On the other hand, in schools less fortunately situated, the scholarship successes which can reasonably be expected must be insignificant numerically when compared with an up-to-date and elaborately equipped central school. Despite the reality of considerations such as these, the disparity between the number of honors boards in different types of schools may give to the inexperienced observer a wrong impression of relative values.

Scholarships, Honors or Not?

The memorandum issued by the council states that scholarships, which have hitherto formed the bulk of the honors recorded by the council, are not necessarily honors, and are, at best, a means to an end—the full education of intellect and character. But scholarships are not the only educational factors making for this end. The avenues to secondary and university education have been widened and the elementary school of today shows a remarkable tendency to build up traditions and to mold its organization on the lines of the public schools. Prefects are elected and school captains are chosen, and there is no doubt that the honor of being elected captain of the school is to many as great an honor as obtaining a scholarship, while from a numerical point of view it is more difficult of attainment.

The "blue" is honored in the univer-

sity no less than the wrangler, and the playing fields, as well as the classrooms, are a national asset. There must be in London elementary schools many thousands of children who have not the examination temperament, and who never can, therefore, be passed on to the next stage. To such children, many of whom possess valuable personal attributes, the over-emphasis of examination successes may prove discouraging. The faculty for corporate life and devotion to the school, the quality of "setting the cause above renown," should not be neglected. The first point to decide, therefore, seems to be: "What is to be regarded as honor and what is likely to remain in the regard of the next generation as a school honor?"

Fault in Recording

The proposal to lay down a line of demarcation between honorable conduct and academic attainments may prove of separate boards points to a flaw in the present system of recording honors. Under the council's regulations now in force the chairman of the council, the Prime Minister of England, or any bearer of high civic honor, who had received part of his education at a school of the council, would not be eligible for mention in the honors board unless, during his school career, he had won (and taken up) a scholarship of a minimum annual value of £5. Even then, it is probable that, if awarded a place at a central school, his name would have been expunged from the school roll, on account of lack of space, before his civic honor had matured.

The council therefore recommend their consultative committees to explore the suggestion that some channel should be opened whereby the after-life of the children can be associated more deeply with the traditions of the school. In opening such a channel, no necessary safeguard is emphasized: no schedule of honors can possibly be agreed upon. The whole scope of human endeavor is open, and limiting regulations, except those couched in the most general terms, are to be avoided. One cannot modify the acts which surprise thought into admiration, and save that the very highest standard must be sought, fit cases for honorable distinction may vary from the greatest achievement of a Minister of the Crown to the humblest act of self-sacrifice. The council desire a careful investigation of the whole question and the formulation of a policy which may endure without degenerating into administrative school routine. Such a policy should have for its motif the identification of distinguished service or successes in the schools from which the impulse for that service or success first came.

Ninety Home Craft
Centers Set Up

LONDON (Special)—The work of training unemployed women for domestic duties is developing along three specific lines, says Miss Lillian Barker, of the Central Committee for Women's Training and Employment in the United Kingdom. In January, 1920, the central committee received a grant of £500,000 from the National Relief Fund to enable them to "consider, devise and carry out special schemes of work and training for women unemployed, and whose earning capacity and opportunities were injuriously affected as a result of conditions arising out of the war." The three ways of development are:

(1) The sanctioning of grants to candidates to enable them to qualify themselves in professional or non-industrial occupations, generally known as the "scholarships scheme."

(2) The establishment of home craft centers to provide training in domestic work.

(3) The provision of outfits to women entering resident domestic service.

Under the scholarships scheme many women have received training in a wide range of occupations, including elementary and secondary teaching, secretarial work, social work, horticulture and poultry farming, law, domestic science, dancing, hairdressing, and bookbinding. Good posts have been obtained by students who have completed the course, and several candidates still in training have done brilliantly in their university and professional examinations.

The provision of outfits is not an educational matter but deserves mention as forming part of the work of the committee. Outfits are provided for women who are fitted for domestic service and who would otherwise not be able to obtain situations. After a probationary period of three months' service the outfit becomes the property of the recipient. If she leaves her situation before the end of three months she is expected to return the outfit to the committee.

From the replies received to the first batch of letters sent out to applicants who have completed the probationary period of three months, it is known that 80 per cent are still in resident domestic service.

THE HOME FORUM

That Reminds Me

It happened at a dinner party given by a very clever American hostess for a group of artists, writers, musicians, editors, a strange gathering of the conglomerate temperaments and egotisms that make up the self-styled "intelligentsia" of any large city. A glance at the names of her guests made it clear that she had no easy task before her. Poets of the most rigorous conservatism were to sit cheek by jowl with free-verse rhapsodists who had never consciously rhymed two lines together and who would not acknowledge that they knew the difference between an iamb and a dactyl. Painters who revered J. M. W. Turner were to sit off somehow with other painters who recognized nothing earlier than Gauguin. Musicians who thought Schumann too modern were wedged between other musicians to whom Percy Grainger seemed a little antique.

As we sat down we all thought that this was to be an exciting and memorable dinner party, but hardly a successful one. There was only one ray of hope. The real cause of the whole affair was the wish of our hostess to launch a young poet of uncertain nationality. He was the guest of honor. Now, for reasons many and various, we all of us vaguely disliked this young fellow. Each of us knew something about him—or thought we did—and none of us seemed able to recall much that was to his credit. In this common antagonism, at least, we found a unanimity which might make the evening go fairly well. And yet, well, it wasn't a brilliant prospect. Hosts' duties and so on went off coldly. The weather was dragged in, and then dragged out again. Politics followed feebly. Some one ventured a remark about a recent play. It fell flat. Our young poet was talking in low tones to his hostess. How could she be so cheerful? Her face was joyous. Jubilant. Could he be doing it? That fellow? Didn't every one know he was a bore? Well, not that there was any real evidence or proof, but it was a thing pretty generally understood. Anyhow, he was a poet. Or said to be. One didn't expect much of poets. Not at dinner parties, at least. But what could he be saying to her? That was what we all wondered, but we would not pay him the implied compliment of stopping to listen.

"O, you must all of you hear this one," she sang out at last to the whole table. "Now do please tell that again, without missing a word." With submission and a little curiosity we stopped our forced chatter. "I was just repeating to our hostess," he said in a voice that had the quiet faith of running water and in words just vaguely stiffened by a touch of the foreign, "something that a certain Moslem once told me in Stamboul."

Well, he told us that story—rather a good one, we secretly admit—

ted. In fact, a very good one to come from him. As he spoke, we felt a certain shiver, half of delight and half of revulsion, at the unfamiliar audacity of his words. They were gorgeous, costly, shining words of which we had long known the existence, but which we had not for us. Yet we had to allow that they were English words too, such as Shakespeare and Milton and Keats had been glad to use. He had what you might call a millionaire's vocabulary, and strewn his verbal riches carelessly about as though he knew there were plenty more in the bank. Well, we didn't quite like that. It wasn't quite Anglo-Saxon. But, on the other hand, weren't these Anglo-Saxon words, made by English speakers? Could it be that we ourselves were at fault for our drab language when there was all this splendid rainfall of words at our command? Could it be that there was nothing very respectable after all in our poverty-stricken speech? The speech of his was sumptuous, luxurious. It seemed to give a glow to thoughts and feelings, to all that he mentioned. One thing there was that we did not charge against him, and that was ostentation. He was completely unconscious of himself and of the effect he was making.

As no one else seemed eager to speak after he had finished, the young man went on with another story that fitted easily into the first. This one dealt with something that had happened in Jerusalem. Or was it Madagascar? Well, it doesn't matter. He had been everywhere and seen everything worth seeing, had heard all that was worth hearing. Or so it seemed, as he moved easily from one tale to another, linking them together by "that reminds me." We slowly realized that this was a monologue, of the sort that Coleridge used to indulge in, one of the rarest things to be met with in modern life. I remember wondering why we were not offended by it and realizing that we couldn't be because we were all so charmed, because he was so completely self-forgetful. Seasons and climates and continents flashed before us, with people in them, white and yellow and brown. Droll and witty words brightened suddenly out of paths like diamonds against a dark brocade. I asked myself what this talk was really like. Was it like a fountain of water springing tirelessly in the sunshine? Or was it a lowering of continuous buckets into the well of an inexhaustible memory and a pouring out of liquid jewels there upon the table cloth for us all to see? These two rather gaudy and ambitious metaphors I set down here because they came to me then and because they faintly suggest what his talk was.

Well, such things must end. He was telling us about the moon-flower which he had seen in some almost impossible foreign garden, when he suddenly looked up and saw us all gazing at him, rapt, absorbed. A sudden blush swept over his face, and he half rose in his chair as he stammered out:

"What? I talking . . . again? Always talking! Ladies and gentlemen, I humbly beg your pardons. And as he sat down again he buried his face in his hands. It was naïve, utterly simple and unexpected; and more winning than even anything he had said. When we had bade our hostess good-night, after one of the most successful dinner parties any of us could remember, I heard the editor of a certain prominent magazine say to a friend: "Rather clever fellow, that after all. Likable. He's just a poet, of course, but . . . well, I thought it would be all right to ask him up to see me tomorrow. It's quite surprising, you know, what a run poetry is having these days."

The Return

Down the silvery, sodden lane,
Through the pale gray mists of evening
Comes the old blue buffalo.
Upon its ample back
A little golden child
Lasts sprawls at his ease,
Singing the ancient song
Of the returning buffaloes.
They move as though in a dream.
The child scarce knows he rides.
And the buffalo heeds not
The idle words
From the small one's willow branch.
The buffalo dreams of night.
When the little ones are asleep
And the lights in the huts go out,
Then he will wander down
To a certain stagnant pool
And sink deep in the ooze.
The cool, delicious slime.
There will he lie submerged
And hark to a thousand frogs
On a thousand lotus leaves
Lit by the emerald lamps
Of myriad twinkling fireflies.
There will he cause the bright stars
To dance on the watery floor.
Covered with magic rings,
Rings of black and gold,
Which he makes by blowing through
his nose.
And the great round moon looks down
Into his deep brown eyes;
For the kind moon loves us all—
Poets and buffaloes.
Alas W. S. Lee, in Asia.

The Incidental Scene
And the Chorus

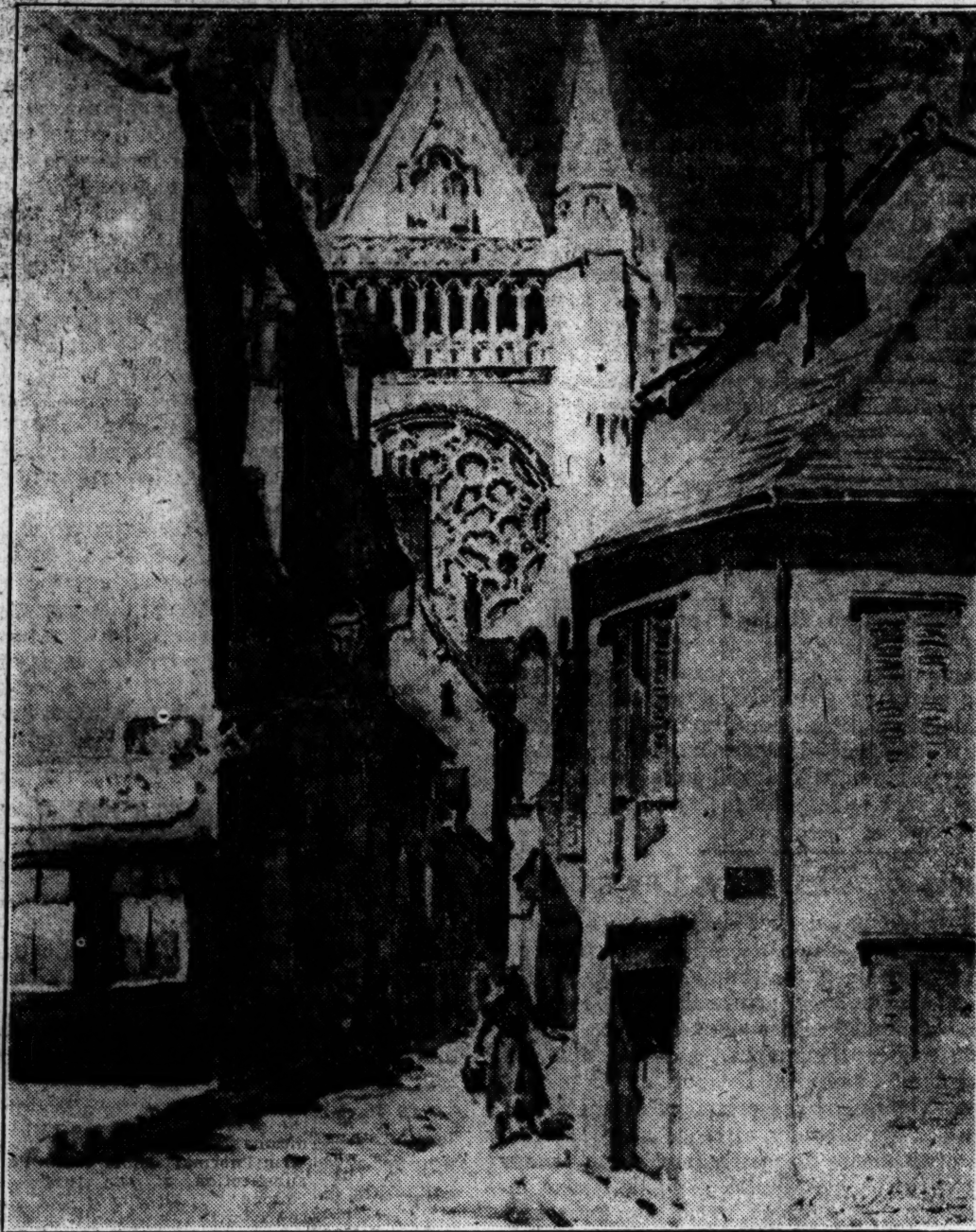
There are striking differences between the typical incidental scene of the Shakespearean drama and the adventures of the Greek tragedy. The latter ranges from the most commonplace comment on the events just witnessed to some entirely detached piece of lyrical poetry. The first always preserves some connection with the story and does not reach the same height of poetical inspiration. But both aim at creating a timely diversion in order to relax the tension of the tragedy and give the audience some breathing space in order to realize all that is past and to

prepare themselves for what is to come. Whether this is done through the introduction of extraneous songs and solemn hymns or through some humorous or matter-of-fact episode, the result is the same. Our imagination may be as much refreshed by a piece of street gossip as by hearing the strains of great music. Shakespeare favors the more familiar and intimate method. He wants us never to forget that while . . . the world is shaken by the most violent commotions, people are still living, walking, eating, singing along the road. This feeling is in the background of all his tragedies. It forms the very atmosphere in which his heroes move. To strip the drama of the scenes which provide this atmosphere is to cut out a figure from a picture and isolate it from its surroundings. It alters all the values of color and design. It takes all relief from the performance, which becomes strained and artificial, piling up effect upon effect. . . . It

The Mariposa Lily

Insect or blossom? Fragile, fairy thing
Poised upon slender tip and quivering
To fight! A flower of the fields of air:
A jewelled moth, a butterfly with rare
And tender tints upon his downy wing
A moment resting in our happy sight:
A flower held captive by a thread so slight
Its petal-wings of brodered gossamer
Are, light as the wind, with every wind
astir.
Wafting sweet odor, faint and exquisite.
O dainty nurling of the field and sky!
What fairer thing looks up to heaven's blue,
And drinks the noontide sun, the dawning dew?
Thou winged bloom! thou blossom butterfly!

—Ina Coolbrith.



The Cathedral of Chartres, by Nicola D'Ascenzo

produces exactly the same result which would follow the suppression of the chorus. The latter has never, I suppose, been contemplated, owing to the moderate length of the Greek tragedy. It would be, if anything, more justifiable. The principle which ought to guide the producer of dramas such as "Hamlet" or "Othello," which it is obviously impossible to produce in their entirety, ought to be the preservation of a certain proportion between trivial incidents and great scenes.

The incidental scenes and the chorus must be preserved, not on account of an scrupulous respect for the original, but because they are essential to the general effect of the drama. They are to be maintained, not so much for their intrinsic beauty as for the beauty they confer on the more striking episodes.—Emile Cammaerts, in The North American Review.

Chinese

Chinese prosody is a very difficult thing for an Occidental to understand. Chinese is a monosyllabic language, and this reduces the word-sounds so considerably that speech would be almost impossible were it not for the invention of tones by which the same sound can be made to do the duty of four in the Mandarin dialect, five in the Cantonese, eight in the Cantonese, etc., a different tone inflection totally changing the meaning of a word. . . . These tones constitute, at the outset, the principal difference which divides the technique of Chinese poetry from our own. Another is to be found in the fact that nothing approaching our metrical foot is possible in a tongue which knows only single syllables. Rhyme does exist, but there are only a little over a hundred rhymes, as tone inflection does not change a word in that particular. Such a paucity of rhyme would seriously affect the richness of any poetry, if again, the Chinese had not overcome this lingual defect by the employment of a juxtaposing pattern made up of their four poetic tones. . . . Rhyme is used exactly as we use it, at the ends of lines. Internal rhyming is common.—Florence Ayscough, in her Preface to "Fif Flower Tablets."

Dawns have dawned and light has burst,
Light is over as light was first.
A fresh creation, a glory, a power,
Thwarting the crush of the darkest hour.
—Theodore Winthrop.

A Great House in
the 17th Century

Within doors the activity of the family and household was as great and as multifarious as without. The spinning of wool and flax (so universal that an unmarried woman of any class was called "a spinster"), the fine and coarse needlework, the embroidery, the fine cooking, the curing, the preserving, the distillery that went on, were incessant.

The work with the needle and the wheel was a very necessary part of

a lady's education; and as some of the poorer relations of the family resided in great houses as "lady helps" (the equivalents of the pages of the other sex), they were useful and welcome in carrying out these important household labors. There are letters from five or six of these ladies, connected with the Verneys, well born, well bred and as well educated as their neighbors, who seem to have been treated with great consideration. "Sir George Strickland's daughter is my lady's gentlewoman" to Lady Sussex, and Sir Ralph's cousin, Lady Hobart, is very anxious . . . that he should obtain the place of her daughter "Frank." Doll Lenke, another cousin, is living with Lady Vere Gandy and her daughter-in-law, Lady Mary Fielding, who are both warmly attached to her. She is busy embroidering a bed on one occasion, and writes to Sir Ralph in London to help her with the silks and crewels required for it. Lace-making had been introduced

Spiritual Comparison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN sense seems to offer many avenues through which discouragement may enter. One of the most common of these is the temptation to make comparisons between persons and between their experiences. The Christian Scientist needs to be always on guard against the human tendency to match his apparent progress, or lack of it, against that of other persons; as Paul says, "They measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise."

The Israelites, having crossed the Red Sea, and having begun to encounter unexpected obstacles in their journey toward the promised land, were tempted to compare the ease of Egypt with the physical discomfort of the wilderness, and their voices arose in loud and accusing "Why?" The slaves of materialistic Egypt, content with their fleshpots, appeared to be getting along much better than the chosen people of God engaged in a great spiritual enterprise. How often that despondent "Why" was heard, and how as often it was silenced by the voice of God sounding through the "clarified thought of the inspired leader, are part of the familiar story. Moses had seen Egypt from the inside viewpoint of the very household of the king, and not alone from the standpoint of a subject people. He had mentally plumbed the pleasures as well as the pains of Egypt, and knew the one to be as illusory as the other.

"Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts," as we read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 269). Applying this Christianly scientific rule to the Bible narratives, we find that the persons, places, and events therein described are types of the thought images and processes in the mental experiences of all mortals. Then the Bible is seen to be not merely a history of bygone men and days, but mental history, from which mortals may gain all necessary lessons.

The student of Christian Science, having crossed his Red Sea and experienced the exaltation of his first realization of what it means to go forward with Principle, needs to bear in mind that the promised land is for those who earn it and not for those who have merely taken the first

step toward it. Encountering a manifestation of evil that yields less readily than did the parting waters of the first obstacle, one has occasion for wisdom and courage to resist the appeal of Egypt to a comparison of physical conditions.

The Christian Scientist, struggling with a phase of error, whether of physical body or environment or circumstance, might have little difficulty in discovering a materially minded person who to outward appearance was wholly free from that particular difficulty. Judged by that narrow standard of comparison, the journey out of matter into Spirit might appear to have been a mistake, and the temptation to wish for the ease and comfort of the materialist might seem to be altogether reasonable.

When the Israelites cried out for the fleshpots of Egypt there was no mistaking the earnestness of their plea. If happiness was to be measured in terms of fleshpots, the wilderness was no place for them. It is well to note that Moses, in meeting this complaint, did not offer them fleshpots. He talked to them, not of material things, but of God, Spirit. He commanded them to direct their attention to the things God had done for them, and how, through seeking spiritual freedom, they had in notable instances proved the all-sufficiency of good. They had made no mistake in quitting Egypt; their mistake lay in clinging to Egyptian standards of values. They must learn to compare spiritual things with spiritual. There might not be Egyptian fleshpots on their way through the disciplinary wilderness, but there would be manna from heaven just as soon as vain fleshly yearnings gave place to spiritual aspirations. All things needful were added as they learned to seek first the kingdom of God.

Moses' treatment of the suggestions of discouragement was scientific. The Israelites were admonished to keep their sense of comparison spiritual. Then they could see the reasons for great gratitude that their experiences had brought them not what they may have believed they wanted, but truly what was most needed to promote their growth. Well does the wise man say, "For wisdom is better than rubies; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it."

A Tube of Yellow For
a "David Cox"

He was fond of painting on mill-board, and he had a colorbox contrived to hold two millboards so that they could be placed face to face without touching one another. When out sketching in Betts he would begin two subjects in one day, painting on each alternately, the one a morning, the other an afternoon effect. His price for these small pictures was £7 10s. each, but he would charge £8 if they were extra well finished. Many of these small paintings have since been sold for 20 or 30 times the amount he was paid for them.

One of these little pictures was once rescued by Mr. Hall, he tells us, under the following circumstances: He was painting with Cox in the big meadow at Betts-ey-Cood by the side of the river Lugwy, the subjects they were engaged on being close at hand. "An hour or two had passed very pleasantly, both pictures, judging from the space of canvas covered, had progressed apparently well," when all of a sudden Mr. Hall heard a great bustle behind him, and looking round to ascertain the cause saw Cox preparing, rag in hand, to rub out the whole of his morning's work. "What is the matter?" Don't do that, Mr. Cox!" "Matter!" said Cox, "why I can't paint at all today. Nature is a great deal too hard for me." And again he prepared to efface what he had been doing. "Stop! stop!" said Mr. Hall, "don't rub it out, give it to me; I like it very much, it is very good indeed." "Take it along, then," said Cox. "Can you spare me a tube of Indian yellow? I have used all mine. Give me one for the picture."—Gilbert R. Redgrave in "David Cox and Peter DeWint."

Quebec Names

In the Province of Quebec there is much uncertainty in the spelling and the use of names. A scattered people in a huge half-wild country, unlettered for the most part and with no one to turn to for counsel . . . is apt to pay attention only to the sound of names, caring nothing about their appearance when written or the sex to which they pertain. Pronunciation has naturally varied in one mouth or another, in this family or that, and when a formal occasion calls for writing, each takes his own way, without passing thought that there may be a canonical form. Borrowing from other languages has added to the uncertainties of orthography and gender. Individuals sign indifferently, Denise, Denije or Denelje; Conrad or Conrade; men bear such names as Hermenegilde, Aglae, Edwige.—Louis Hemon, in "Marie Chapdelaine."

The mysterious charms of Goethe's song of Mignon, to which Beethoven wrote the music, is that the song is the expression of the same awe-struck yearning which walls and thunders through the music of the master. In the melody alone all the wild vagueness and dim aspiration of the song are manifest, and only because the union is perfect is the impression uniform. Should Wilhelm Meister be lost to literature the blossom of Mignon's life would still bloom in the music.

—George William Curtis.

Those green-robed senators of mighty woods
Tall oaks, branch-charmed by the earnest stars
Dream—and so dream all the night
without a stir.
—Keats (Hyperion).

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By
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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1922

EDITORIALS

Obedience to Law

ONE of the many objections made to the prohibition law is that its frequent violation encourages disrespect for all law. If this were true the inevitable conclusion would follow that only popular laws should be enacted. This brings up the very important question, Who made the law? Was it enacted by an irresponsible group of misrepresentatives of American sentiment? Or was it passed after mature deliberation by a body of legislators chosen in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution for the purpose of putting into operation the mandates of the Eighteenth Amendment to that august instrument, which Lord Bryce has recently characterized as the most important political instrument ever formulated by man?

The objection in question is an old cry, with which the citizens of Kansas, Maine, the Carolinas and others of the original dry states are entirely familiar. As to the justification for it, it would appear that the only means of determination would be to examine the situation in dry states before the Volstead act was passed. It seems little likely that such investigation would support this contention. The fact indubitably is that in the states which passed prohibition laws decades ago, its salutary effects were much in evidence in lessened crime and poverty, increased bank accounts, better homesteads, more sons and daughters in higher institutions of learning, and, in short, in substantial improvement in all living conditions; and this, be it said, in spite of the constant efforts of the liquor interests in neighboring wet states to break down and discredit prohibition through debauching the citizenry of those states which had courage to throw off the shackles of the powerful distillery combination. And these improved conditions are not results of lawlessness but of obedience to law.

But if the charge were true, it should serve as a positive stimulus to all good citizens—and that would include the vast majority of the population—to see to it that the law be enforced so completely as to remove the possibility of warrant for such a charge. There could scarcely be found better occasion than the present for an object lesson before all the world in strict enforcement of all laws, even those which might appear to be unpopular with a considerable number of the people. Surely none will argue that by any possible right may one choose what laws he will obey and what break.

The obligation upon all citizens to obey all law and the importance of such obedience has rarely, if ever, been set forth more forcefully than in Lincoln's first great public address when he spoke as follows: "Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. . . . Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges. . . . And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars." Manifestly, the Great Emancipator was as sound on this problem as on all questions of human freedom.

The Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Ambassador to Belgium, has sent greetings of respect and enthusiasm on the rebirth of the Irish nation, and the satisfactory arrangements it has made with the British Government. In reality the Marquis was congratulating some of his own fellow-countrymen. For when the ships of the Spanish Armada were cast away in the storm on the west coast of Ireland many of the sailors escaped to land and settled down. To a large extent, in spite of the intervening centuries, they have preserved the physical characteristics of their southern race, and also their habits of dress, especially in the neighborhood of Galway. There one may see men wearing short tailless velvet jackets and broad-brimmed shovel hats, and women with the graceful mantilla. The scene in the local church on a Sunday morning is strongly reminiscent of Spain.

Social Order in Italy

THE outbreak of the Italian Fascisti against the government, elected in Fiume last April, adds another serious problem to those which confront Premier Bonomi. It has been the endeavor of Mr. Bonomi to purge Italy of the armed unofficial bodies which have taken it upon themselves to regulate society according to their own particular ideas. People have said that the Italians are little schooled in respect for law. The fact of the matter appears to be that a multitude of factions stand ready each to make a form of law which most appeals to its interests, or its prejudices, and thereupon to enforce that law without recourse to courts or public officials.

Perhaps it is scarcely fitting for a newspaper published in the United States to comment adversely upon the lack of success the Italian Government has had in attempting to suppress the practice among individuals of carrying weapons. Until the famous Sullivan Law in New York has accomplished more than its present record of successfully disarming law-abiding citizens, while not in the slightest degree discouraging the carrying of "guns" by thugs and outlaws, it seems hardly fair for Americans to point the finger of scorn at Italy. But at least the practice of organizing armed bodies, and drilling them in apparent preparation for combat, without governmental authority or control, was long ago suppressed in the United States. Italy still has "Red Guards" and "Storm Troops," notoriously organized in antagonism to law. The Fascisti, originally created to combat the more sinister operations of the Mafia and the so-called direct action of the extreme Socialists, has gradu-

ally developed into a force quite as lawless as were the operations of the organizations it fought. It is, moreover, a power to be reckoned with. Organized in 1919 with 56 fasci, or unions, with 17,000 members, latest statistics show that it operates 22,000 unions with 320,000 enrolled members.

So great is the tendency of the Italian, particularly in the southern section, to turn his organizations into either predatory or illegal directions that even the establishment there of the Boy Scouts, which have become so popular in Anglo-Saxon countries, was looked upon with apprehension by the Italian authorities. The apprehension has disappeared, and the Scouts are said to be doing good service in trying to enforce that respect for law in little things which has never been characteristic of the Italian mind. When it is borne in mind that there is no regulation of street traffic in Rome and virtually no rule of the road, it can easily be understood that in the narrow and crowded thoroughfares of that ancient city there is ample opportunity for the exercise of guiding forces.

The reappearance of the Fascisti as a militant force in antagonism to the government is likely to add seriously to the problems now confronting the Italian Premier. Public sentiment in the nation has evidently reached the point at which it demands the dissolution of this organization, however much at the outset its purposes seemed to meet public approval. The body itself is strong, its political power not to be lightly regarded, and the Italian Premier at the moment faces a Chamber in which his favorable majority is very slender. It would not be extraordinary, despite the vastly more important problems confronting him, if Bonomi's downfall might result from the perfectly proper and natural endeavor of the government to enforce orderly conduct, and a respect for law upon all Italians.

A LITERARY critic falls foul of an English writer who liberally sprinkles his books with Latin and Greek quotations without translating them. He asks how much one would give for a writer who introduced Chinese passages (without translation) into his works. A quotation from the classics (translated) has an entirely different value, and Lord Milner, in his address to the Classical Association in London, advocates teaching Latin and Greek and the study of the classical humanities as a necessary training in national education. A tag would then represent to the general reader more than it does now, and the translation would still be a reminder to those who "don't exactly recollect the meaning," though they like the words.

Effects of Blue-Sky Laws

NO protective legislation ever devised can save the unwary from the crude deceptions practiced by those who prey upon the simple credulity of the ignorant. It is shown by the investigations into the most recent get-rich-quick scheme in Chicago, for instance, that the element lacking in the transaction was that of plain common sense on the part of those who became the easy victims of the promoter of the fraud. Retribution awaits the offender after he has been convicted, but his punishment, no matter how severe it may be, will not restore to his victims a single dollar entrusted to him. He simply played, to his own temporary profit, the simplest form of a crude confidence game. The law may provide punishment in such cases, but it cannot supply the conservatism and caution necessary to prevent the investment of money in enterprises where nothing of pretended value is offered for sale.

But there are those who cannot be classed with the unwary who are subject to the more clever practices of promoters and brokers who set out with the definite purpose of disguising their offerings so craftily and so artistically that even the most cautious are being constantly deceived. As in a kaleidoscope there appear to be limitless combinations of colors, so in the great American game of promoting and selling there appear to be numberless combinations designed to deceive even those who justly claim to be reasonably wise and cautious. It is for the protection of these honest and conscientious investors that the so-called blue-sky laws have been and are being enacted. These laws cannot make impossible the perpetration of frauds so obvious as the ordinary confidence game. They could not have protected the public against the race-track frauds in St. Louis, the operations of Charles Ponzi in Boston, or the more recent frauds charged to Bischoff in Chicago. These laws are designed to operate only where there is the presentation of a plausible investment plan with an assumed or an actual basic asset, and it is because of this that their enactment and enforcement operate to the benefit of legitimate enterprises as much as to that of the people whom they are designed primarily to protect.

But there are being practiced, according to officials of the United States Government, an almost numberless variety of frauds which neither State nor Federal laws are designed to guard against sufficiently. Many of these, of course, come within the classification of confidence games, against which the judgment of every individual should be a safeguard. But they have succeeded, despite this, in taking many millions of dollars from those who could ill afford such losses. In addition, there are the so-called bucket shops and wild-cat brokerage offices which succeed for a time in keeping within the limits of the present laws. These are concerns which disguise themselves in the garb of semi-respectability, and it is because of this that they are a menace to society, or at least to those who vainly hope that they may be lucky enough eventually to get something for nothing. The bucket-shop game, as those who know will testify, has never been beaten. It is safe to say that it never will be beaten.

The need is for more stringent and more comprehensive laws either to regulate or absolutely to prohibit the operation of all questionable promotion or speculative schemes. Those enterprises which are able to qualify under the strictest test should welcome such immediate enactments.

A Federal Tax Commission

THE hopelessly muddled state of mind that seems to prevail among our national legislators on all matters relating to tax revision and the tariff, will not be clarified by Secretary Mellon's suggestions for new taxes to provide money for the soldier bonus. His proposal of a tax on automobiles, gasoline and some other articles of general use, and a return to three-cent letter postage, are not likely to be approved by the business interests of the country or the consuming public. The defects of all consumption taxes is that in so far as they increase prices they diminish sales of the taxed articles, and thus lessen the demand for labor. In view of existing unemployment conditions this is not a time for tax laws that will tend to check production.

It is not only in Congress and the Treasury Department that confused counsels make of the tax question what seems an insoluble problem. Our economists and "tax experts," our bankers and leaders in manufacturing and commerce, have no settled principle to offer for the guidance of the voters, whose wishes will presumably influence legislation by Congress. The only point on which there is an approach to agreement is that our present tax system is bad. When it comes to suggesting better methods each plan put forward is savagely attacked by someone who has no trouble in showing its serious defects. The sales tax, favored by bankers and merchants, is vigorously denounced by the farmers and organized labor. Senator LaFollette's plan for a new inheritance tax is not only opposed by the owners of great fortunes but by many persons who believe that this form of taxation should be left to the several states. The expectation of being able to secure a large additional revenue from the Fordney Tariff Law seems almost certain to be disappointed, since, if the result of higher duties is to preserve the domestic market for our own producers, reduction in imports will result in less revenue.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that the perplexed public should incline to take the attitude that it doesn't really matter much how the government gets the money that it needs, and that the wrangle over "tax revision" is merely a struggle between interests that want to pay as little taxes as possible. It will be a misfortune if this becomes the popular view, since nothing is more certain than that our defective tax system is one of the chief causes of the industrial and business depression, and its continuance may long prevent a return to prosperity.

It is not merely the fact that our tax burdens are so great that makes them an injury to production and trade. A horse can easily carry a load of several hundred pounds if it is properly arranged on a pack saddle. With that same load in a lot of small parcels tied to the horse's neck, legs and tail, he could not move a step. It is not so much the weight of the load, but its distribution, that counts.

Despite all the preaching of economy and budget reform, it is evident that our annual national tax bill will continue to mount up into the billions for many years to come. It is time to abandon the haphazard method of getting public revenue on the theory wherever you see a head, hit it; or, as it is applied, wherever you see property, tax it; whenever you find wealth, grab some of it. Surely there must be some method of taxation that will encourage industry, promote thrift and the investment of capital, and put the burden of sustaining the government where it can most easily be borne. Why not a federal tax commission, to make a thorough investigation of the subject, with a view to the substitution of a scientific tax for our present makeshifts?

The flame for knowledge refuses to die out even in grandmothers. Therefore we have the amusing, but to be approved, spectacle of Mrs. Mary A. Church matriculating with her two sons at William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. A grandchild attends school in Neosho, Wis. Mrs. Church finished high school in 1885; but found it compulsory to go to work. Then came marriage and years of bringing up children. The flame never died out and she bided her time. Now, after thirty-five years of anticipation, her dream is realized.

Successful Cooperative Dairying

THE practical application of the theory of cooperative marketing has apparently been successfully tested by the extensive dairying interests of New York State. The effort to organize the system of direct dealing between the producers and consumers followed the recent strike of milk-wagon drivers in New York City and in adjacent cities in the State and in New Jersey. The delivery of milk was so completely held up by the strike that necessity compelled the adoption of some independent means of marketing the products of the dairies and of supplying the needs of the millions of consumers temporarily deprived of service. What seems to have been proposed and adopted as an emergency measure has now been accepted as a permanent marketing system, managed and directed by what is to be known as the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Here is a concrete example of what may be accomplished by the intelligent application of the cooperative plan to what, it is agreed, is one of the really vital domestic problems. The proved success of the system should encourage its extension to other producing and distributing industries until there has been established between the farms and the homes of the consumers, a direct line of transfer and communication. It required a disrupting of the former distributing agencies resulting from the continued strike of the drivers to make apparent the possibility of establishing the newer system. It may require a combined refusal of consumers to continue the payment of excessive tribute to profiteering middlemen to emphasize the necessity of extending the operation of the system to include other essential products of the farms. The farmers already recognize the need of correcting present methods. They daily see the disastrous effects of allowing the natural flow of their surplus products to be inter-

rupted and impeded by those agencies which have acquired the power of dictating, not only the price at which those products may be sold, but the volume in which they may be offered to the consumers.

It cannot be denied that the ability to maintain commodity prices at their present high levels results from the flagrant exercise of the power to restrict the natural supply. Raw foods are systematically destroyed or allowed to go ungathered through the machinations of those who control distributing agencies. If it is estimated that as great a net profit can be made by handling and distributing one-fourth of the total production as by distributing the entire marketable crop, the farmer, dairyman, orchardist or stockman finds himself without a market for his surplus, and the consumer finds himself forced to pay whatever price the distributors care to charge for the restricted portion of the crop they choose to make available.

These are the abuses which cooperative marketing, if properly conducted, promises to correct. The New York State farmers, beginning with the products of the dairy, propose to include in the marketing plan all other perishable products of the farms. Such an undertaking under conditions now existing, is of the greatest economic importance. Its complete success depends upon the necessary cooperation of the consuming public, which has been compelled to endure, with the farmer, serious abuses at the hands of the profiteers. Its success otherwise is doubtful. No cooperative plan can succeed without actual cooperation. The name, in itself, means nothing.

Editorial Notes

MR. H. G. WELLS has an almost disconcerting way of keeping abreast of the times. The Washington Conference had not concluded its labors; the steamship Olympic, taking home the main contingent of British delegates, had not yet berthed at Southampton, when Mr. Wells had ready for sale a book telling all about the Conference, its results immediate and prospective. How does he manage to do it? Does he possess some trick of beating the time, like Phileas Fogg? Does he, like Anthony Trollope, write so many thousand words a day whatever happens; and does he make it a book when he has reached the required number? Or does he employ a small army of literary assistants, as Alexandre Dumas père is said to have done? Most learned clerks they would have to be to explore the vasty regions of Russia, the back numbers of world history, and to shake loose the tangled thread of natural science, economics and eschatology! Whatever be the method, Mr. Wells serves a useful purpose, for a running commentary on anything and everything, done in Mr. Wells' lucid style, is always entertaining and often enlightening.

It is usually taken for granted that the public, in matters artistic, as in other things, yearns for something new. Yet the public frequently contrives to show that the assumption is far from justified. Is it not significant, for example, that people have been waiting in long queues to catch a glimpse of Gainsborough's famous picture, "The Blue Boy"; that the reading public is now almost reverently poring over the tales of grampuses and squids by the old seafarer, Herman Melville; that theatergoers for months have been besieging the box offices to hear John Gay's venerable masterpiece, "The Beggar's Opera"? If these works, culled almost at random from previous generations, so command popular attention, what a wealth of unexploited interest must lie packed away in the world's archives all ready to be handed down!

In order to protect members of the Virginia House of Delegates from obnoxious lobbyists a resolution has been offered to that body that each delegate be provided with "a luxurious set of artificial whiskers." This disguise, it is thought, will facilitate the entrance and leaving of legislators from the House. The idea is not without its charm and might well be introduced at Washington. The spectacle of Mr. Denby's rotund face surrounded by an aura of pink whiskers induces silent cogitation. However, a snag in the proceeding would be Mr. Hughes. How are you going to disguise a man who is already luxuriantly supplied with facial foliage?

THE proposal submitted by Jacob S. Coxey, who led his famous army of unemployed into Washington some years ago, to take over 112 steel ships from the government and convert them to Diesel motor propulsion at the expense of the government, has been turned down by the Shipping Board. How many people know that Frederick A. O'Brien, of South Sea fame, was a general in Coxey's Army when it made its picturesque, if not triumphal, march on Washington?

Among the problems which are quite likely to arise at the Genoa Conference is that of international control of raw materials. Italy, whose delegates first brought up this topic at the Paris Peace Conference, appears to be strongly in favor of such a move. It is the argument of her statesmen that countries possessing rich natural deposits which are needed by the industries of the world should not be allowed to control them. Italy, it may be pointed out, is not particularly rich in natural deposits.

Jovous anticipation alone can be occasioned by the news that Maude Adams is to return to the American stage next season. Her long absence, mainly due to ill health, has been deplored by those who love all that is fine and wholesome in our drama. Miss Adams occupies a place apart. She is the Peter Pan of our day. No one can play Barrie's plays as she can and no one can quite manifest that whimsical tenderness that is so much a part of her art.

THE virile young hopes of America will be thrilled to learn that "Deadwood Dick" is still an active personality. He is Dick Clark, and a few days ago he made an appearance as one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Society of Black Hills Pioneers, Sioux Falls, S. D. His after-dinner speech was a model for after-dinner speakers: it contained thirty-three words.